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The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,558 New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1885.
L ANCONA	3128	600	R. G. Murray	18th „
—NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	25th „
				1886
L RAVENNA	3372	700	F. H. Seymour	1st Jan.
M BOKHARA	2944	500	H. Weighell	8th „
L MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	15th „
—ASSAM	3038	500	S. F. Cole	22nd „
L MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	29th „
M VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	5th Feb.
L CATHAY	2983	500	J. P. Hassall	12th „
— GWALIOR	2733	500	P. Harris	19th „
L GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	26th „
M AUSTRALIA	3664	600	E. Ashdown	5th Mar.
L NEPAUL	3536	600	F. J. Alderton	12th „
— NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	19th „
THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	26th „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1885.
NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	25th Dec.
				1886
THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	8th Jan.
PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	22nd „
CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	5th Feb.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, Dec. 4, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or via Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, Dec. 3, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount. To Marseilles Rs. 20, 10, and 5 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st Jan. 1886
MANILLA	5,000	850	1st Feb. 1886

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 3, 1885.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following are the probable sailings BOMBAY to either LIVERPOOL or LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Comdrs.	Sailing for Liverpool about. 1886.
s.s. CITY of CARTHAGE	2,650	W. M. Greive	8th Jan
s.s. CITY of MANCHESTER	3,125	A. Macdonald	7th Feb

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th November, 1885.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL *VIA* KARACHI.

s. s. ARMENIA	3550	480	G. Read	19th Dec.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

				Saturday.
s. s. CALIFORNIA.	3550	480	Wm. Young	9th Jan.'6
s. s. PERSIA	3550	480	W. Hutchison	23rd „
s. s. VICTORIA	3550	480	Wm. Russel	6th Feb.
s. s. ASIA	3550	480	J. Craig	20th „
s. s. BELGRAVIA.	5000	520	J. Boothby	6th Mar.
s. s. ARABIA	3550	480	J. Laird	20th „

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, Dec. 5, 1885.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN ZANZIBAR AND BOMBAY DIRECT.

S. S. MERKA, Captain ABBAS, will LEAVE this for ZANZIBAR direct on FRIDAY, the 18th instant. For freight and passage apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE,
Agent.
57, Khoja Mohola, Mandvi.

HAVE A LOOK

AT OUR SILVER LEVER WATCH at Rs. 35 before buying, and you will give it the preference before any other.

The Watch as it is now, is the result of 20 years experience in the Indian watch trade, and we guarantee it to be the most perfect watch ever offered to the public for such a small outlay.

Being the manufacturers ourselves, the buyer obtains the watch from first hand. This explains its cheapness.

The Watches are of medium size in heavy engine [illegible] silver cases, either hunting or half hunt[illegible] guarantee 3 years.

[illegible] be obtained only direct from our firms at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secunderabad.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

BRITISH INDIA SALOON BAR,

Hummum-street.

THE PROPRIETOR of the above begs to inform the public of Bombay that he has re-opened the Saloon Bar under the management of a young lady from Paris who has been specially engaged.

The best of Wines and Liquors only kept.
New fittings and furniture.
First-class Billiard Table.

ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS

SYKE'S STANDARD HYDROMETERS

Expressly Manufactured

TO comply with the new Abkari Rules, Consisting of Glass Spindle 60° to 90°, minutely graduated, with Thermometer mounted on Ivory, in neat Mahogany Box, with Trial Glass and Book.

Complete set Rs. 15-8.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 18th December, at 11 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangarole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 21st December, at 11 a.m. (unless delayed by non-arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 16th December, at 5 p. m. calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th December, 1885.

THROUGH BOOKINGS TO EUROPE, &c.

INTENDING PASSENGERS will be saved much TIME and TROUBLE by applying direct to THOS. COOK & SON, who SECURE PASSAGES, and

ISSUE THROUGH TICKETS,

including Steamer and Railway, from any part of India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route*. Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels.

NO COMMISSION charged, and every information *re* quarantine, steamers, fares, &c., given gratis.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S TICKETS met on arrival at Bombay and receive the free assistance of their interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, &c., and may break the journey anywhere *en route*.

See *Cook's Travellers' Gazette*, free on application.

ADDRESS—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY, RAMPART ROW, FORT,
CALCUTTA, 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MEDICINE CHESTS,

OF the best London Manufacture and most approved Patterns, especially made to meet the requirements of the climate. The Chests are *filled* with the best and most appropriate medicines, in conformity with the experience of the best medical authorities. Each Chest is accompanied by a Manual, compiled by a Physician of high standing, containing full information respecting the administration of the various remedies.

SOLID LEATHER CHESTS.

No.	containing			Cash Prices. Rs. a.
No. 1	7	White Stoppered Bottles, &c.	9¼ by 5¼ by 2¼ inches.	27 0
„ 2	9		10½ by 6¼ by 2¼ „	32 0
„ 3	10		7½ by 5¼ by 4½ „	44 0
„ 4	15		10¼ by 6 by 4½ „	52 0
„ 5	19		12 by 7 by 5¼ „	66 0

MAHOGANY CHESTS.

No.	containing			Rs. a.
No. 6	16	White Stoppered Bottles, &c.	8¼ by 7¼ by 6¼ inches.	55 0
„ 7	20		9¼ by 8¼ by 6¼ „	72 0
„ 8	20		9¼ by 9 by 6¼ „	80 0
„ 9	26		12½ by 8¼ by 6¼ „	90 0
„ 10	14		9¼ by 6¼ by 5¼ „	52 0
„ 11	19		12¼ by 8 by 5¼ „	75 0
„ 12	21		12 by 8 by 6¼ „	76 0
„ 13	23		9 by 7¼ by 11 „	90 0
„ 14	27		14¼ by 12¼ by 8 „	120

POLISHED OAK, AND DEAL GRAINED-OAK CHESTS.

No.	containing			Rs. a.
No. 15	64	Green stoppered Bottles, &c.	16¾ by 12¼ by 10¼ inches.	100 0
„ 16	34		18¾ by 10 by 11 „	90 0
„ 17	26		12¾ by 8 by 9¾ „	70 0
„ 18	21		13 by 10 by 9 „	65 0
„ 19	9		12¼ by 9¼ by 7 „	50 0

TREACHER & CO.'S SMALL FAMILY MEDICINE CHEST FOR INDIA.

A POLISHED MAHOGANY CASE, WITH SLOPING LID,

VERY PORTABLE AND CONVENIENT.

Contents.—Fifteen glass bottles with stoppers, two 8-oz., four 2-oz., nine 1-oz., minim measure, scales and weights in japanned tin box, and palette knife.

Fitted complete with medicines, as recommended by Dr. Moore in his "Manual of Family Medicine for India." Price complete, Rs. 20-0.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE-LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MICROSCOPES.

KEMP & Co. have the best selection of these Instruments in India.

FOR STUDENTS, AMATEURS,

and those engaged in scientific research. They offer an agreeable and fascinating occupation to all who find their "after business hours" hang heavily. Prices from Rs. 15 to 400.

Illustrated Catalogues on application.

KEMP & CO., Ld., Bombay.

SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE CYDER.

FROM the Pure Juice of Apples, perfectly free from Alcohol and all other deleterious substances. It possesses invigorating, toning, and health-giving qualities, and is a delicious appetizer. The Sick, the Convalescent, and the Dyspeptic will find it a pleasant, agreeable, and health-imparting beverage.

Per dozen pints, Rs. 5-8.

KEMP AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

KEMP'S UNRIVALLED HOUSEHOLD CLARET

HAS maintained its pre-eminence for the last seventeen years as a Sound, Wholesome and Superior Table-Wine. It still challenges competition.

Quarts, Rs. 10. Pints, Rs. 5-8 per dozen.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

DR. EASTON'S SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNIA.

A prompt and powerful Tonic, very beneficial in all cases of Muscular Debility, anæmia, &c.

It is exceedingly efficacious in that numerous class of disorders which is characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve-power, which is often induced by over-work, and it is of special benefit to patients recovering from fever.

Per bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-12.

Prepared by
KEMP & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

'XMAS PRESENTS AND NEW YEAR GIFTS.

TREACHER & Co., Ld., are now offering for sale a large and varied selection of ARTICLES suitable for PRESENTATION in the newest and most elegant designs, purchased personally by their Special Agent from the leading Houses in LONDON, PARIS, and VIENNA.

GOLD JEWELLERY.

Bracelets, Rs. 50 to 400
Brooches, Rs. 20 to 150
Brooch and Earrings, Rs. 40 to 300
Crosses, Rs. 38 to 70
Demi Suites, Rs. 40 to 300
Earrings, Rs. 20 to 400
Fischu Brooche, Rs. 15 to 100
Gentlemen's Albert Chains, Rs. 100 to 200
Gold Studs, Rs. 10 to 18
Gold Mounted Scent Bottles, Rs. 18 to 20
Gold Watches, Rs. 200 to 250
Ladies' Chains, Rs. 80 to 150
Ladies' Collarettes, Rs. 150 to 250
Ladies' Jewelled Rings, Rs. 40 to 500
Ladies' Necklets, Rs. 150 to 250
Lockets and Earrings, Rs. 150 to 300
Lockets, Rs. 40 to 500
Masonic Charms, Rs. 20 to 30
Necklets, Rs. 150 to 250
Pearl Ear Studs, Rs. 50 to 60
Pencil Cases, Rs. 18 to 100
Pen and Pencil Cases, Rs. 40 to 100
Rings, Gipsy, Mizpah, &c., Rs. 20 to 30
Scarf Pins, Rs. 10 to 100
Scarf Rings, Rs. 25 to 60
Sleeve Links, Rs. 30 to 60
Solitaires, Rs. 27 to 40
Studs and Links, Rs. 50 to 80
Trinkets, Rs. 15 to 40
Wedding Rings, Rs. 18 to 25

SILVERWARE.

Babies' Bells and Whistles, Rs. 18 to 25
Card Cases, Rs. 40 to 60
Christening Presents, Rs. 20 to 150
Cigar Cases, Rs. 78 to 180
Children's Mugs, Rs. 45 to 60
Cigarette Cases, Rs. 31-8 to 55
Coffee or Ice Spoons, Rs. 45 to 55
Flasks, Rs. 60 to 70
Fruit Spoons, Rs. 50 to 90
Goblets, Rs. 110 to 200
Match Boxes, Rs. 15 to 20
Muffineers, Rs. 40 to 100
Napkin Rings, Rs. 31-8 to 40
Pop Bowls Rs. 84 to 100
Salt Cellars, Rs. 80 to 140
Scent Bottles, Rs. 18 to 40
Snuff Boxes, Rs. 50 to 60
Sugar Basins, Rs. 80 to 110
Tea Services, Rs. 200 to 400
Tea Spoons, Rs. 50 to 60
Tobacco Boxes, Rs. 40 to 50.

SILVER JEWELLERY.

Albert Chains, Rs. 9 to 22-8
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Collar Studs, Rs. 1-8 to 2
Demi Suites, Rs. 12-8 to 25
Earrings, Rs. 7 to 10
Fischu Brooches Rs. 6 to 10
Ladies' Chains, Rs. 9 to 12-8
Ladies' Collarettes, Rs. 40 to 55
Ladies' Necklets, Rs. 20 to 55
Lockets and Earrings, Rs. 18 to 25
Lockets, Rs. 8 to 25
Necklets, Rs. 20 to 55
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Pencil Cases, Rs. 5 to 20
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ELECTRO-PLATED AND BRITISH OAK WARE.

Asparagus Helpers, Rs. 13-8 to 16
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Courier Bags, Rs. 5-8 to 11
Cabinet Dessert Sets, Rs. 100 to 200
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Carlton Cruets, Rs. 13-8 to 40
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Chutney and Soy Frames, Rs. 35 to 40
Cigar Lamps, Rs. 25 to 30
Claret Jugs, Rs. 18 to 80
Cocktail Stakers, Rs. 18 to 20
Cruet Frames, Rs. 13-8 to 100
Crumb Scoops, Rs. 15 to 20
Dessert Fruit Spoons, Rs. 25 to 100
Dessert Stands, Rs. 31-8 to 100
Dinner Cruets, Rs. 40 to 100
Egg Frames, Rs. 31-8 to 50
Entre Dishes Rs. 50 to 85
Epergnes, Rs. 70 to 200
Fish Carvers, Rs. 27 to 30
Pish Knives, Rs. 50 to 180
Flower and Fruit Stands, Rs. 40 to 200
Goblets and Golf Cups, Rs. 40 to 100
Grape Scissors, Rs. 9 to 11
Ice Claws and Tongs, Rs. 4-8 to 8
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Ice Pails, Rs. 20 to 31-8
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Muffineers, Rs. 4 to 40
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Oak Writing Cabinets, Rs. 60 to 50
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Tart, Pie, or Pudding Dishes, Rs. 13-8 to 30
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Telescopic Cups, Rs. 15 to 20
Tea and Coffee Services, Rs. 100 to 400
Tilting Sets, Rs. 130 to 150
Toast Racks, Rs. 5 to 20
Tripartite Vegetable Dishes, Rs. 70 to 130
Two Handled Trays, Rs. 150 to 200

FANCY LEATHER GOODS.

Albums, Rs. 20 to 70
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Gongs, Rs. 4 to 40
Gladstone Bags, Rs. 22-8 to 60
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Rs. 25 to 40
Glove Stretchers, Ivory, Rs. 10 to 20
Housewifes, Rs. 6 to 10
Ivory-backed Hair Brushes, Rs. 40 to 60
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Ladies' Hand Bags, Rs. 6-8 to 30
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Memo. Books and Letter Cases, Rs. 3 to 10
Necessaries, Etui, &c., Rs. 7 to 15
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Perfume Cases, Rs. 20 to 60
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Tantalus Perfume Cases, Rs. 20 to 60
Telescopes
Travelling Bags, all kinds, Rs. 35 to 850
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Watch Stands, Rs. 5 to 8
Work Boxes and Baskets, Rs. 8 to 40
Writing Cases and Desks, Rs. 25 to 150

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SILK SOCKS! "Extra Stout Tops." "For Dress or Special Wear." SILK SOCKS!!

	in.	Per Pair.
RICH BLACK SILK, Embroidered Cardinal, old Gold, Blue, White and Black	9¼ & 10 10 & 10½	Rs. 9 8 „ 10 8
SUPER BLACK SILK, Handsomely Embroidered Fronts, old Gold, Cardinal, Blue, White, neat well-covered Designs	9¼ & 10 10 & 10½	„ 12 8 „ 12 8
RICH NAVY BLUE, Embroidered Fronts, Colors as above	...	„ 12 0
RICH PEARL WHITE, Embroidered, Red, Blue, Black and Self-side Clocks	9¼ & 10 10½ & 11	Rs. 9 8 „ 10 8
SUPERFINE FANCY STRIPES in a Variety of the latest Designs	...	„ 10 0
RICH PLAIN COLORS, Light Blue, Cardinal, Burgundy, old Gold.	...	„ 10 8

CASH (or V. P. P.) DISCOUNT.—Two annas in the Rupee = 12½ per cent.

HOAR & CO., HOSIERS, BOMBAY.

REAL UNSHRINKABLE FLANNELS AND SILK AND WOOLS.

MESSRS. ASQUITH AND LORD are in receipt of present SEASON'S STOCK, and will be glad to send Patterns on Application.

GENTLEMEN living in the DISTRICTS or CAMPING out will find the above thoroughly reliable. The excellent FIT and COMFORT of our SHIRTS and SLEEPING SUITS is too well known to need further comment.

PRICE LIST.

Best White Saxony Flannel	with Collars attached. The "Tennis" Shirt	...Six for Rs. 52
Best White Silk and Wool	Do.	... do. „ 52
Best Wove Colored Flannel	Do.	... do. „ 52
Best Coloured Silk and Wool	Do.	... do. „ 52

SLEEPING SUITS.

Best Wove Flannel or Silk and Wool ... ...per suit Rs. 18

N.B.—On all V. P. P. ORDERS exceeding Rs. 20 a special discount of 10 per cent. is allowed as well as FREE CARRIAGE and PACKING.

ASQUITH & LORD,
THE WELL-KNOWN SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!!!

By SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT, with their Manufacturing Houses both IN ENGLAND AND THE CONTINENT,

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
ARE NOW IN A POSITION TO OFFER AND SELL AT THEIR
BOMBAY HOUSE
THEIR SO WIDELY AND FAVOURABLY KNOWN
WATCHES AND CLOCKS AT ENGLISH PRICES,

Thus giving their Constituents not only the advantage of getting their Watches AT THE LOWEST ENGLISH PRICE, but also SAVING the CARRIAGE and ALL OTHER CHARGES TO BRING THEM OUT TO INDIA.

With a view to state the exact London Prices, the value of each Watch is quoted in ENGLISH CURRENCY and converted into Rupees, at the ruling rate of Exchange.

All Watches accompany a WRITTEN GUARANTEE, and are despatched FREE of POSTAL CHARGES, and at THEIR RISK, to any part of India.

Their Celebrated Campaign Watches ...	at £ 2 and £ 2-11 or Rs. 25 and 32
Nickel or German Silver Keyless Crystal-faced Geneva Watches ...	at £ 1-2 or Rs. 14
Do. do. do. Lever...	at £ 1-8 or Rs. 18
Silver Keyless lever Crystal-faced Watches ...	at £2-14 or Rs. 34
Sterling Silver Keyless lever, durable, superior movement ...	at £3-12 or Rs. 46
Sterling Silver Keyless lever Crystal-faced Watches, compensated balance ...	at £4-12 or Rs. 58
Ladies' Keyless Gold Watches, superior movement, in hunting case, 3 years' guarantee ...	at £4-5 or Rs. 53-8
Do. do. do. Crystal-faced...	Rs. 48
Do. Keyless Gold Watches, in hunting case, extra fine movement	at £5-10 or Rs. 69
Do. do. do. Crystal-faced ...	Rs. 63
Gentlemen's Gold Crystal-faced Keyless lever Watches ...	at £7-4 or Rs. 91
Do. do. do. Hunting Case ...	at £8 or Rs. 100
Do. Crystal-faced Keyless lever Watches, superior lever escapement, with compensated balance ...	at £13 or Rs. 164
Do. do. in heavy Hunting Case ...	Rs. 182

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WITH ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.
GOLD OR SILVER CASES
AT FROM £4 TO £34 EACH.
SPECIFIC CATALOGUE FREE,
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MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
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OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK-TOWER,
BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

BURGUNDY—(RED AND WHITE.)

THESE popular Wines are everywhere increasing in demand; those we now offer possess fine body, bouquet and flavour.

The idea that Burgundy predisposes the consumer to gout is a fallacy

Chambertin,	Nuits.	Beaune.	Chablis.
Rs. 34-8.	Rs. 28-4.	Rs. 20-4.	Rs. 19-0.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY PURVEYING AND GENERAL PROVISION CASH STORES

CONDUCTED ENTIRELY ON THE READY-MONEY SYSTEM.
SEND FOR 'XMAS PRICE LIST.
OILMANSTORES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
HOUSE-HOLD SUNDRIES, &c.

ICES, CAKES AND CONFECTIONERY.

THIS DEPARTMENT in under the management of an experienced Italian Confectioner.

Market produce Fish, Meat, Poultry, Fruits, Vegetables, etc., supplied at Bombay and to the mofusiel residents.

ORDERS FOR CHRISTMAS CAKES REGISTERED.

W. J. ESSAI.
FORBES-STREET FORT, CUMBALLA HILL, AND MARKET.

MORE THAN 1,000

Of the original "Sympathetic" Pianos sold throughout India, Burmah, Assam, &c., &c.

The only Grand Square Pianoforte that has stood THIRTY years' test of Indian climate.

The IRON FRAME, AGRAFFE ARRANGEMENT THROUGHOUT. Independent stringing, over-strung, full musical tone and general construction, far surpasses any Square Piano at the same price.

Solid Mahogany case Rs. 850. | Solid Ebonized case Rs, 900.
Packing case zinc lined „ 25 extra.

Full particulars and illustrated description of the above Piano can be had only from the Bombay Agents. S. ROSE & CO.

S. ROSE & Co., are the Sole Bombay Agents for :—

SYMPATHETIC Concert Grand	Rs. 1,600
„ Cottage Piano Rs. 650 to	„ 750
CANTANTE RESONANTE Solid Square Rs. 550, Rs. 600, and	„ 750
CANTANTE RESONANTE Cottage Rs. 500 to	Rs. 650
BUNGALOW Solid Square	„ 450
BIJOU or "DISTRICT" Solid Cottage ...	„ 300

All the above are specially constructed for India, Iron Frames, &c.

The above Piano sold on the EASY PURCHASE-SYSTEM.

They have also a large stock of excellent pianos—Broadwood, Collard, Lipp, Rs. 650 to 750; Schiedmayer, Rs. 750 and Rs. 800; Neumeyer and other eminent Makers at prices varying from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,700.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

STONE'S LGA LIGHT GRAVITY ALE

Specially brewed to meet the present demand for light Ale.

STONE'S BASS' INDIA PALE ALE
(AS HITHERTO SHIPPED)
May be obtained of all the principal dealers in India.

STONE & SON.
9, ST. MILDRED'S COURT, LONDON, E.C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 16TH.
GRAND FAREWELL BENEFIT CONCERT
given by the celebrated Prima Donna
SIGNORINA LOUISA MARCHETTI,
KINDLY ASSISTED BY
MRS. MORLAND,
MR. DIXON,
MR. WYER,
MR. CLOSE,
HERR STOECKEL,
SIGNOR MENESINI.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. Piano Solo........." Gran Marcia Esposision"...................Menesini.
Maestro Menesini.
2. Cavatina ...." La Sonnambula.......Bellini.
Signorina Marchetti.
3. Song Tenor ...." The Light that Shines on my Love's Eyes."
Mr. Dixon.
4. Song with Violon-solo obligato ..." Best of All"............Frank Moir.
Mrs. Morland and Mr. Close.
5. Solo French Horn." Irish Song".......... .....
Herr Stoeckel.
6. Song Baritone...." Vittoria"...................Carissinie.
Mr. Wyer.
7. Aria................" I Puritani" ....Bellini.
Signorina Marchetti.
INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.
PART II.
1. Piano Solo........." Gran Fantasia Rigoletto"...................Smith.
Maestro Menesini.
2. Duetto ...." Norma" ....Bellini
Signorina Marchetti and Mrs. Morland.
3. Song Baritone...." Here's Health unto His Majesty" ......Macfarren
Mr. Wyer.
4. Solo French Horn." Vorgeauld" ....Schubert.
Herr Stoeckel.
5. Tenor Song ......" Tell me, Mary, how to woo thee" Braham.
Mr. Dixon.
6. Cavatina ...." Linda di Chamounix".....Donizetti.
Signorina Marchetti.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Admission.—Reserved Seats Rs. 3. Unreserved Seats Rs. 2. Back Seats Re. 1.

Tickets and Reserveed Seats to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

Concert to commence at 9 o'clock punctually.

MINNESINGERS.

THE NEXT SMOKING CONCERT will be given at the Gymkhana Pavilion, Fort, on FRIDAY, Dec. 18, commencing at 9-30 p.m. Members can obtain free admission tickets for themselves and also tickets for their friends at one Rupee each on application to the Honorary Secretary.

G. W. ROUGHTON,
5, Church Lane.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. CLAN GRAHAM arrived from LIVERPOOL & GLASGOW are hereby requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Clark, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing-sheds.

After removal from the landing-sheds the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th December, 1885.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. OTHELLO, arrived from HULL are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Clark, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th December, 1885.

FALL FRONT CUPBOARDS,
FITTED with CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR LOCK and 2 KEYS.

18in. by 13in. by 13in.,	Rs. 31 8
20in. by 15in. by 15in.,	„ 36 0
23in. by 17in. by 16in.,	„ 42 0

SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY,
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
47, Parsee Bazaar-street, Fort.

DIARIES! DIARIES!!
LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1886.
OFFICE DIARIES.
POCKET DIARIES.
SCRIBBLING DIARIES.
DIARIES OF ALL DESCRIPTION.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

CHRISTMAS
AND
NEW YEAR CARDS.
AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK.
IN GREAT VARIETY.
From As. 2 to Rs. 5 each.

MORENAS & Co.,
15, Medows-street, Bombay.

FANS,
FANS,
FANS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.
From Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 100 each.

MORENAS & Co.,
15, Meadows-street, Bombay.

DIAMOND RINGS.
PEARL RINGS.
SAPPHIRE RINGS.
SILVER RINGS.
GOLD AND SILVER CHARMS.
SILVER BUTTONS.
GOLD PLATED HALF-SUITS.
GOLD PLATED LINKS.
GOLD PLATED COLLAR BUTTONS.
GOLD SCARF PINS.
GOLD PENCILS.
SILVER PENCILS.
SILVER MATCH BOXES.
SILVER SCENT BOTTLES.
IVORY PENS AND PENCILS.
GOLD EAR BUTTONS.
GOLD BROOCHES.
SILVER BANGLES.
SILVER BRACELETS.
SILVER NECKLETS.
SILVER EAGLE PENCILS.
SILVER LOCKETS.
SILVER THIMBLES.
SILVER WATCH-GUARDS.
SILVER ENAMELLED WATCH-GUARDS.
SILVER BROOCHES AND EARRINGS.
SILVER NECKLETS, LOCKETS, AND EARRINGS.

MORENAS AND Co.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS. 15, MEDOWS-STREET,
BOMBAY.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

WE sell all our books at eight annas the shilling for nett cash with a liberal discount

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Graphic Xmas Number with a coloured plate...	0	14
Ill. London News, Xmas Number do. ...	0	14
Spon's Workshop Receipts, 4th series ...	3	4
Peter Parley's Annual for 1885 ...	3	4
Fargeons Christmas Angels ...	1	8
English Worthies; by Charles Darwin ...	1	8
Judy Annuals for 1881 ...	0	10
Braddon's do. ...	0	10
Grants' do. ...	0	10
Zadkiels Almanack for 1886 ...	0	6
"The Course of Cobden" John Bright Messrs. John Bull ...	0	10
Hood's Comic Annual for 1885 ...	0	10
Ill. London Almanack do. ...	0	10

Letts' s Diaries for 1886 from all shapes and sizes. Xmas and New Year Cards from as. 2 to Rs. 3 0

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE,
20, Meadow-street.

Orders for subscription of English newspapers and Periodicals for the year 1886 promptly received and neatly executed now.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE.............MR. FRAMJEE C. MEHTA.
THE UNIQUE
DRAMATIC & BURLESQUE COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 16TH DEC.
Production at an enormous expense of the great Play
LEAH, THE FORSAKEN,
IN WHICH
MISS LOUISE CRAWFORD

will sustain the title role, as performed by her through the Colonies over 300 nights, and universally acknowledged by the press as her greatest triumph.

Supported by a powerful Caste.
RESERVED TICKETS AT SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, 17TH DEC.
SHAKESPEARE'S
HAMLET.
Assisted by Parsee Amateurs.

THE GORDON MILLS, Limited.

THE following special Resolution was adopted and confirmed at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETINGS of the Shareholders of the above Company, held on MONDAY, the 23rd day of November, 1885, and on MONDAY, the 14th instant, respectively.

RESOLUTION.

"That the Gordon Mills, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act 1882.

By order of the Directors,
For the Gordon Mills, Limited.
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 15th December, 1885.

CHRISTMAS CARDS,
NEW YEAR CARDS,
A LARGE AND AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF
CHRISTMAS AND
NEW YEAR CARDS.
☞ A SELECTION OF THE BASIL MISSION'S INDIAN CHRISTMAS CARDS NOW ON HAND.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS NUMBERS, ALMANACS, AND ANNUALS.

	Rs.	a.
GRAPHIC 'Xmas Number with coloured plate	1	0
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 'Xmas number with coloured plate	1	0
TRUTH, Christmas Number	1	0
JUDY'S ANNUAL	0	10
MISLETOE BOUGH (Miss Braddon's 'Xmas Annual)	0	10
ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANAC	0	10
BROTHER of the SHADOW (Routledge's 'Xmas Annual) ....Rs. 1-0	0	10
HOOD'S COMIC ANNUAL	0	10
BAIRN'S ANNUAL	0	10
SLINGS AND ARROWS, (Arrowsmith's 'Xmas Annual	0	10
NAUTICAL ALMANAC for 1886-87 each	2	0
WINTER BLOSSOMS (Little Folks Annual)	0	6
RABBIS SPELL; by Steuart C. Cumberland (Warne's 'Xmas Annual)	0	10
EVE AT THE WHEEL (Fenn's 'Xmas Annual)	0	10
CASSELL'S ILLUSTRATED ALMANAC	0	6
KATE GREENAWAY'S ALMANAC Rs. 1	0	10
GOLDEN FLOOD (Grant's 'Xmas Number)	0	10
CASSELL'S FAMILY MAGAZINE for 1885	5	12
CHATTER-BOX for 1885	3	4
EVERY GIRL'S ANNUAL for 1886	3	12
EVERY BOY'S ANNUAL for 1886	3	12
LITTLE WIDE AWAKE	3	4
ZADKIELS ALMANAC for 1886	0	8
ZADKIELS ASTRONOMICAL EPHEMERIS for 1886	0	8

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.—NO. 4812.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply by contract at Bombay of Tonnage and Labour, for landing, Shipping and Transporting Coal, Coke and Stores for one year from 1st April, 1886, to 31st March, 1887, or until the date of sanction of new contract for the year 1887-88, will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine at his Office in the Government Dockyard, Bombay, through registered post up to noon of MONDAY, the 25th day of January, 1886, after which hour no tender will be received.

2. It is open to tenderers to offer for the whole or any portion of the supply. On the other hand the Government of India reserve the right of accepting such separate portion or portions of the items tendered as they may think fit. Any Tender containing a conditional clause contrary to this requirement or making stipulations not provided for either in this Notice or in the printed Tender form, will be summarily rejected.

3 Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank of Bombay receipt for the amount to be deposited, or by Government loan Paper duly endorsed to the Director of the Indian Marine. Tenders forwarded in any other way will not be received. Informal tenders will be rejected, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

4. Printed tender forms and any information in connection with the contract can be obtained at the Office of the Marine Storekeeper.

5. Tenders to be superscribed "Tender for the Supply of Tonnage and Labour."

J. HEXT.
Director of the Indian Marine.
I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 14th December, 1885.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTATION BOOKS.

WE have just received from London a large stock of Prize Books, such as Poetical Works bound in fine Morocco Boy's and Girl's Annuals, Story Books, Coloured Picture Books for Children, &c. &c. Prices Moderate.

Apply to RAMCHANDRA GOVIND,
Manager to Radhabai Widow of the late Atmaram Sagoon, Booksellers, 135, Kalkadevi-road, Bombay.

RADHABAI WIDOW OF THE LATE ATMARAM SAGOON.

BOOKSELLERS, 135, KALKADEVI-ROAD, BOMBAY.
NEW BOOKS JUST RECEIVED.

Graphic 'Xmas Number 1885 with Plate	0	12
Yule-Tide Christmas Annual 1885 with Plate	0	12
Illustrated London News 'Xmas Number 1885 with Plate	0	12
Judy's Annual 1886	0	10
Miss Braddon's New Christmas Annual	0	10
Grant's Christmas Annual	0	10
Burton's Reminiscences of Sport in India	10	0
Jackson's Statistics of Hydraulic Works and Hydrology of England, Canada, Egypt, and India	18	0
Baughan's Handbook of Palmistry and Physiognomy	2	0
Griffith's Chronicles of Newgate Illustrated	4	8
Whitney's Sanskrit Roots, Verb-Forms and Primary Derivatives	4	4
Miller's Interior Decoration	2	12
Keetley's Index of Surgery, third edition	6	0
Pure Gold; by Mr H L Cameron	1	0
The Witch's Head; by H. R. Haggard	1	0
Platt's God and Mammon	3	4
The Raven; by E. A. Poe	3	4
From Post to Finish; by H. Smart	1	0
Lord Randolph Churchill's Speeches	0	9
Hood's Comic Poems, Pocket Edin	0	9
Bret Harte's Poems, Pocket Edin	0	9
Thackeray's Paris Sketch Book, Pocket Edin	0	9
Saintsbury's Specimens of English Prose (Parchment Binding	6	8
Stoney's Strength and Proportions of riveted Joints.	2	12
White's Studies in Shakespeare	5	8
Montaignes Essays; by Morley	2	12
Westropp's Primitive Symbolism	4	4
The Ordeal of Richard Feverell	3	4
Nana's Daughter	1	6
Sorley's Ethics of Naturalism	3	4
Farjeon's Christmas Angel	1	6
Croll's Climate and Cosmology	5	12
Spon's Workshop Receipts, Fourth Series	2	12
Erni's Mineralogy Simplified	7	0
Under the Lens: Social Photographs by Granville Murray 2 vols	8	8
Dalzul's Diseases of Horses and their treatment	0	14
Vote for Pottlebeck, the Story of a Politician in Love; by C. G. Payne	0	5
Peter Parley's Annual	2	12
Boys' and Girls' Companion	1	4
Prince Otto; by R. L. Stevenson	3	4
Mitchell's Hinduism Past and Present	2	4
Crowther's Machine Construction	0	14
The Art Annual for 1885	1	6
Dymock's Principles of Morality	2	12
Burn's Tam O'Shanter	2	8
Life of General F. R. Chesney by his wife and Daughter	10	0
Wood's Horse and Man, their Mutual Dependence and Duties	8	0
Nicholl's Bengali Grammar	1	2
The Coaching Age; by Stanley Harris	9	8
The Canon's Ward; by James Payn	1	0
Fairy Prince Follow-my-Lead, or the Magic Bracelet by Emily E. Reader	2	12
Diary of the Gladstone Government	0	5
Escaped from Siberia; by Frith	2	12
Syed Ahmed Khan's Life and Work of Col. Graham	7	8
Louis Agassiz edited by Elizabeth C. Agassiz, 2 vols.	10	0
Everyday Life in South India: the story of Coopooswamy	2	0
Russia: Europe and the East; by a Foreigner	2	12
Muir's Mahomet and Islam	2	4
Buckle's Miscellaneous and Posthumous Works, 2 vols	12	0
Hornaday's Two years in the Jungle	12	0
Mackay's Founders of the American Republic	6	0
Euphorion, being studies of the Antique and the Medieval in the Renaissance by; Vernon Lee	4	0
The Rabbis Spell by Stuart Cumberland	0	8
England's Supremacy. Its sources, Economies and Dangers; by J. S. Jeans	4	12
A Woman's Reputation; by O. Crawford	1	0
English Life in China; by Knollys	4	4
The Journals of Major-Gen. C. G. Gordon at Kartoum, cheap Edition	3	0
Longitude by Lunar Distances; by H. W. Clarke	4	4
Arminius Vambery, his life and Adventures written by himself	2	12

Apply to RAMCHANDRA GOVIND, Manager.
Bombay, 15th December, 1885.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee....................Mr. FRAMJEE C. MEHTA.
FRIDAY NEXT, 18TH DECEMBER.
PAST REPRESENTATION OF
MR CHARLES DU-VAL'S
Musical Monologue Entertainment.
"ODDS AND ENDS."

On which occasion the performance will be given under the distinguished patronage of Brigadier-General Heathcote and the officers of the Marine Batallion Col. Smart, R. A., and the officers of the Royal Artillery, and Lieut.-Col. Hamilton and the officers of the East York Regiment, when a special programme will be presented.

NOTICE.—All visitors on FRIDAY EVENING desirous of hearing Mr. Du-Val's recital of "THE BELLS" must the be seated by 9 o'clock.

Usual Prices.
Plan now open at SOUNDY & Co.

THE undersigned begs most respectfully to announce to the public that he has of late received the following goods for the approaching CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS. The rates are reasonable, and a trial will give full satisfaction:—

Gentleman's Collars, Rs. 4 and 5 per doz.
Black Felt Hat, Rs. 7 and 8.
Shooting Hat, Brown and White, Rs. 10.
Portmanteau at Rs. 10, 12, 15 and 20.
Gladstone Bag at Rs. 20, and 22.
Merino Coloured Socks at Rs 10, 12 and 15 per doz.
Flannel Shirt at Rs. 5.
Cashmere Suit Rs. 10, 12, 15, 20, and 25.
Coating Cloth Coat. Vest, and Cashmere Trouser at Rs. 30, 35, and 40.
Broadcloth Dress Suit, Rs. 60, 70, and 80.
Tweed Hat, with flap, Rs. 2-8.
White Quilted Vest at Rs. 5, and 6.
Blanket, Rs. 7, 8, 12, and 15.
Gentlemen's White Kid Gloves, Rs. 2-8 per pair.
Lady's Shoes (Received as samples) Rs. 4, 5, 6, per pair.
White Warm Guernzy at Rs. 3, 5 and 6.
Lady's White warmstockings at Rs. 1-8 and 2 per pair.
Lady's and Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, Rs. 2, 3, 4, and 5 per doz.
Broadcloth Peon's Coat, Belt, Red Turkish Turban and Kamarband, Rs. 13.
Foot Ball Guernzy, Cap and a pair of Stocking, Rs. 4 and 5
Neckties from as 8 to Rs. 1-8.

ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE,
Meadows-street, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

PEROSHAW BURJORJEE, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier, to H. E. the Rt. Hon'ble Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay. Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga. Dawks ready laid for Mahableshwar, Panchgani and Satara, on moderate terms. Address Main-street, Poona.

MRS. MARTIN, Late of Poona, Practical Dress-maker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies' Dress made up according to the prevailing modes.

WANTED, a TYPE WRITER in good condition. Apply W., care of *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED, ROOMS in the Fort, moderate rent. Apply to C. M., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, ROOMS in the Fort, open to westerly breeze. Apply I. M. SHIELDS, care of this Paper.

PERSIAN-ENGLISH and ENGLISH-PERSIAN DICTIONARIES, by S. B. Doctor. Rs 3-8 each. To be had at Messrs. Thacker and Co., Bombay.

COME AND SEE new arrivals of Fancy Tweeds, latest fashions, Gents Hats, Shirts and material for coating for Xmas season at new premises of Hajee Ebram Brothers, opposite Crawford Market.

TO PARSEE GENTLEMEN.—If you wish to make a useful and ornamental present our magnificent stock of silks is now on view daily,—Cash Bazaar, Limited, Fort and Crawford Market.

OH SONNY, I can't express to you my pleasure. I had never tasted such Ices in Bombay as I had, also Wines and Spirits, &c., &c., at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, Church-gate-street.

LAWN-TENNIS BATS.—A large consignment just received ex. s. s. Ganges direct from Ayre's, the celebrated maker, weighs from 13 to 18 oz.—PHILLIPS and Co., Limited, 17, Church-gate-street, Fort.

EARLY BIRDS PICK UP THE WORMS—'Xmas and New Year Recherché Sachets and Cards from designs by eminent artists, in every style and at all cheap prices.—COLLETT & Co., Limited, 40, Medow-street, Fort.

AUSTRALIAN WINES from Caldwell & Co., Melbourne Hermitage (a fine clarety wine), qts., Rs. 17-8; Chablis, qts. Rs. 18 per dozen. Pints Re. 1-8 extra per case of 2 dozen. WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

TURKISH GLOVES.—Substitute for Sponge. These Gloves are found on almost every Wash-stand, the most convenient means of using Soap on the Skin. They also add greatly to the luxury of a Bath. 12 ans. each. THORPE & CO., Rampart-row, Bombay.

AN IMPORTANT GERMAN MANUFACTORY of SINGER SEWING MACHINES wants to enter into business connections with a respectable firm for the sale of their articles in the East Indies. Apply to H. 08,078, care of Messrs. Haasenstein and Vogler, Advertising Agents, Hamburg (Germany.)

AMERICAN CIGARETTES, Duke of Durham, delicious and fragrant, received FRESH every fortnight. Rs. 2 per 100. Liberal discount to Messes and Clubs. Trial orders invited.—HOWARD & Co., 30, Meadows-street.

REGISTER YOUR ORDERS for CHRISTMAS CAKES at PEARSE'S, Apollo-street.

ROPES FOR SALE, HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

NICOLSON'S EDINBURGH PALE ALE in Hogs heads, in excellent condition. Apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES and Co.

MATHERAN.—ALEXANDRA and PINTO'S HOTELS are now OPEN to visitors to which eight bungalows are attached.

ST. PAULI LAGER BEER—Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts, Rs. 28 per case of 8 dozen pints. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. situate in a quiet locality, large airy Rooms.

TOM SAYERS GRAND BOHEMIAN BAND (LAST FEW NIGHTS) at TEMPLE BAR, TO-NIGHT, at 9. Admission to Gallery, Re. 1.

DRESSES.—Dresses made to order. General satisfaction expressed by patrons for style and finish of work. MRS. COULSON, Carnac-road.

CEYLON TEA.—Rangalla Estate. Sample Tins of 6lbs. can be obtained from the Wholesale Agents, PHIPSON & Co., Bombay. Rs. 7-8 per tin.

COLD WEATHER TWEED SUITS, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, Rs. 18 to 25. Ladies Ulsters from Rs. 20 each.—John Mahomed and Co., 16 Medow-street.

JUST RECEIVED by this mail a large XMAS STOCK of BOOTS, SHOES, &c. Prices moderate. Hussenally Mulla Hakimjee & Brothers, No. 1, Crawford Market.

ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Queen's Letters Patent and other documents relating to the same. Price, Rs. 3; postage, 1 anna.

WANTED a CONTRACTOR to supply daily for one month, sixty labour carts with bullocks, &c., complete. For particulars apply to EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Municipality.

JUST UNPACKED a large and entirely new batch for Xmas and New Year's Present in Gold and Silver Jewellery and Indian Curiosities. Hurjimull and Co., Rampart Row.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year £549,974-10-10 Stg.

"KANGAROO" SAFETY BICYCLES—100 miles in 6 hours, 39min. 5secs. Inventions Exhibition highest award. Price at Bombay, Rs. 26. Apply "KANGAROO," Agency, Madras.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—Furniture coverings in Tapestry, Damask, Reps, Cretonnes, Chintz, etc.—JOHN ROBERTS & CO., General House Furnishers, 18, Marine-street.

JUST received, a SELECT and CHOICE ASSORTMENT of CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS, by the best Artists, from 4 annas each. —BADHAM, PILE & Co.

ON VIEW previous to packing the Collection of Native Art Pottery selected by the Bombay Committee for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition 1886.—Wonderland, School of Art, Esplanade.

OPEN to Engagement a European Mill-Manager and Engineer, 8 years' experience thoroughly understands Carding and Spinning, splendid testimonials for ability and sobriety Address, H. H. D. care of this paper.

FOR SALE, A Bay Arab Galloway, "Echo," late "Butter Scotch", winner of many races over steeple-chase and flats see "Asian," 1883-84. For particulars apply to S. A. W., care Abdool Rahman Munsi and Co.

LOST or STOLEN from a bedroom in Watson's Hotel on December 12 a small fox-terrier bitch (wire-haired). Answers to the name "Towser." Finder will be handsomely rewarded. Apply at Office, Watson's Hotel.

WHOLE-SALE.—Just received Yarn-dyed Khakee Drill at annas 5 to 6 per yard, Iny. Scarlet Serge Rs. 3 per yard. Army Welsh Flannel annas 10 per yard. Vol. Helmets, complete, Rs. 6 each. Try at Y. A. LACKA'S, near Jackaria Musjid.

CHRISTMAS PUDDINGS, Mince Meat, Mince Pies, Tree Ornaments, Fancy Goods, Dolls &c. PEARSE.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JOHN AND COMPANY.
No. 8, APOLLO-STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. JOHN & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their auction room, valuable blackwood and teakwood Frenchpolished furniture, such as dressing-glasses and washing tables, arm and without arm chairs, cupboards, chest of drawers, screens, show cases, book case, easy and folding chairs, cots, sofas, plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, hanging, wall and table lamps, rich oleographs, clocks, violins Japanese fancy works, cooking stoves, fire resisting safe (by S. Withers), soaps, toys and other articles.

On account and at the risk of the first Purchaser—250 boxes bar soap, 75 dozen towels, 50 dozen napkins, 1 bale carpets containing 150 pairs, 8 dozen assorted umbrellas, 1 box oil-painting pictures, 3 casks paint colour, 135 gunny bag carpets.

JOHN & CO.

Bombay, 16th December, 1885.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey & coloured piece-goods, twist, &c:—

5 cases French cretons.
1 „ coloured alpacca
1 „ superfine black woollen cloth
1 „ white Dhoties
4 casks brass wire
10 cases green colour
2 „ assorted soaps
On account of the concerned.
5 cases gold embroidered gauze.
10 cases eau de cologne.
1 case cut glass drops.
5 bales brown papers.
10 casks whitings.
On account of Ootumchund Mookumchund.
B & C 3682 1½—4 bales turkey red twist 50s.
ex Clan Buchanan.

AUCTION SALE OF FRAGRANT AND SUPERIOR PERFUMERY BY THE WELL KNOWN MAKERS G. F. COWARD AND Co.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 17th instant. Messrs. MENESSE and Co will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the concered, an invoice of fragrant perfumery by G. F. Coward & Co., just landed ex s s. Ganges; the same consists of peppermint lozenges, pink jujubes, refined liquorice, seidlitz powder, essence peppermint, Jamaica ginger, laudanum, balsam copaba, brandy bitters, milk of roses, Dalby's carminative, pure glycerine, carbonate of magnesia, soda, tartaric acid, cream of tartar, victoria and camphorated dentifrice pomatum, rose lip salve, cold cream, tooth brushes, Prince of Wales India sauce &c

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 16th December, 1885.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th Dec., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "The Old Court," Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures in gilt frame, table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c. the property of S. L. MACNAGHTEN, Esq. The same comprises glassware, handsome dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, such as a teakwood dining table in 4 pieces for 12 persons, sideboard, whatnots, pier, circular, oval, monkey and tripod tables, dressing, washing, and writing-tables, handsome drawing and dining room, arm and without arm chairs, centre ottoman, easy, folding and reclining chairs, handsome drawing room couches, reclining sofas, Persian carpets, handsome iron and teakwood four-post bedsteads, almirahs, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, first rate pictures and oleographs, carpets, dispense cupboard, cooking utensils, &c. &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parel, near the G. I. P. Railway Workshops, next to the G. I. P. Railway Dispensary, the valuable and handsome plain and carved household furniture, glass and crockery ware, a mahogany grand square pianoforte by "H. Wolfaremu," a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c. &c., the property of the late V. T. MARTIN, Esq. Assistant Loco. Superintendent.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF THE CELEBERATED PRICE AND CO'S PERFUMERY.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms an invoice of 20 cases of the celebrated Price and Co.'s perfumery, consisting of diamond cement Vanilla sugar, bon bons male syrings, marking ink insect powder, philicome, bears' grease, marrow oil, violet powder, lavender, sarsaparillia, essence of verbina, jockey club, frangipani, moss rose, white rose and many other varieties.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.

1 second-hand strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.

1 second-hand strong dog-cart, made to order.

AUCTION SALE of a large bungalow, situated at Mahableshwar, and known as "General Barr's House."

On MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their room, the pucca-built bungalow known as "General Barr's House," situated at Mahableshwar, containing by admeasurement 7 acres and 5 goontas. It has one drawing and one dining room, 4 bed rooms and bath room and 4 dressing rooms with outhouses.

The bungalow commands a very beautiful view of the hill. It has fresh water spring in the compound and has been newly repaired last season.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chowpatty, the valuable and handsome plain and carved household French-polished furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a handsome strong English-built brougham, by Windover, one handsome strong English-built dogcart by Windover, a handsome strong new grey Arab horse, a set of plated and brass mounted harness, &c., &c., the property of Dinshaw Nussurwanjee Vakeel, Esq.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, December 16, 1885.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

The sale of land at Grant-road advertised to take place to-day is postponed until further notice.

SALE OF COLOURED PIECE-GOODS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account and at the risk of Mooljee Haridass—

Ex s.s. Clan Forbes.

M M J 425-7—2 cases 750 pieces single bordered gagrapats, 4½ yards.
E S 428-9—2 cases 468 do. do. do.

SALE OF SUPERFINE WOOLLEN CLOTH.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

Ex s.s. Clan Buchanan.

M P & Co.—28-45—18 cases superfine woollen cloth of the following colours, viz., orange, scarlet, crimson, chocolate, snuff, green, blue, black, gentian, drab, sky-blue, white, dark maroon, royal blue, iron grey and ash.

SALE OF YELLOW PINE BOARDS AND PLANKS AND TEAK SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Byculla Saw Mills and Timber Works, Tank Bunder.

Ex s.s. Arabia.

50 tons of yellow pine boards and planks in capital condition and from 3-4" to 3" thick.

Also a quantity of mill-sawn teak scantlings of various sizes and suitable for varieties of work.

In small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SQUARES.

On SATURDAY next, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tankbunder by order of Mr. Meerzamull Shewbux.

Ex s.s. Edington.

150 tons superior teak squares.

In lots to suit purchasers.

On THURSDY, the 24th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Elphinstone Road, Parell, opposite the church, near the G. I. P. Railway station, the valuable and handsome, French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, flowervases table and hanging lamps, pictures, &c., the property of a gentleman.

Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property will be on view 3 days before sale.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST CLASS TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Darookhana by order of Mr. Meerzamul Shewbux.

Ex. s. s. Culna.

200 tons superior 1st class teak scantlings of various sizes marked K L, G S and flower.

In small lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Fountain Hall, No 299, Parell, behind the Government House, the very valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture made to order, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome gilt pier tables with pier glasses, handsome 1, 4 and 6 light argand lamps by Tucker, rich table ornament, a mahogany full-sized slate billiard table in first rate order by John Roberts and Co., with balls, cues, marking boards and lamps complete, a handsome English strong dogcart in good order, a handsome nearly new strong mail phaeton, a handsome strong landau, a fox-terrier dog, duplex table and hanging lamps, handsome Brussels and velvet carpets, handsome oleographs and chromolithographs, &c., &c., the property of Bomanjee Dhunjeebhoy Mistry, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view six days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, near the Parsee Sanitarium, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood carved and plain household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, handsome flower vases, table and hanging lamps, Brussels carpets, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of T. ROGER REAN, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, December 16, 1885.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL..........£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted through the Bank.

M. BLUM, Acting Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.
PAID-UP CAPITAL..........£500,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.
„ „ 6 „ .... 4 per cent. „

and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; no commission charged on withdrawal. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,500,000
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS	$500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards, but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS,
Agent.

Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, December 12, 1885.

WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	—
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 55 0	Rs 58 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	„ 44 0	...
Dry Elite „	„ 46 0	„ 48 0
First Quality Dry	„ 38 0	„ 40 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Goldlack, extra	Rs. 43 0	—

STILL HOCKS.
From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	„ 16 0	„ 19 0
Geisenheimer	„ 17 0	„ ...
Leibfraumilch	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„ 21 0	„ ...
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 34 0	„ ...
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE		
Moselblümchen	Rs. ...	Rs. 15 0
Niersteiner	„ ...	„ 15 0
Hochheimer	„ ...	„ 18 0
Brauneberger	„ 15 0	„ ...
Liebfraumilch	„ ...	„ 21 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	„ 18 0	„ 21 0
Josefhofer	„ 28 0	„ ...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Steinberger	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Scharzhofberger	„ 34 0	„ 37 0
Johannisberger	„ 35 0	„ 38 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...

PORTWINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine „	„ 22 0	...
Very fine „	„ 27 0	...
Most particular reserved old red Port.	„ 38 0	...

CLARETS.
From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Medoc	Rs. 10 8	..
Chateau de Frauds	„ 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	„ 14 0	..
Les Canons	„ 16 0	„ 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 18 0	...
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	...
Chateau Li Roc St. Estephe	„ 21 0	...
Chateau Lafitte	„ 23 0	...
Chateau Manvesin	„ 27 0	...
From MUNZER & SPANN.	Qts.	Pts.
St. Estephe	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	„ 15 0	„ 17 0
Margaux Medoc	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Larose	„ 28 0	..
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	16 0	...

CLARETS.—Continued.
From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	...
Chateau Romer	„ 16 0	...
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
Carlovitz	„ 12 0	„ 14 0

BRANDY

	Per 1 doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	—
Cognac, Fine Chamaagne | M. & | Red Bars | Saann |	„ 24 0	...
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	„ 29 0	...
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	„ 34 0	...

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC

Volnay	Rs. 21 0	...
Chambertin	„ 26 0	...

WHISKEY.

	Per 1 doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	„ 24 0	—

BEER.

	Per doz. qts.	Per doz. pts.
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. ...	Rs. 4 0
Mainzer Export Beer	„ 5 8	„ ...
Hamburger Export Beer	„ 5 4	„ ...
Pilsener Beer	„ 5 12	„ 3 12
Flower & Son's Ale	„ 4 12	„ 3 0
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	„ 5 12	..

SUNDRIES.

Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0	..
Vin Marasque „ 24 Bottles	„ 40 0	..
	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz. pints.
Finest Kummuel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ...
Do. Vermouth Superior	„ 19 0	..
Do. do Finest	„ 20 0	..
Swiss condensed milk in bottles	„ 4 0	..
Do. do do tins	„ 5 0	...
Do. Cheese in tins from .....lbs.	19-29	Rs. 0 11

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Danish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Hams, Danish, finest smoked	per lb.	0 11

From L. GRADLER AND HARTWIG GATHA.

	Large tin.	small tin.
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. ...
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	„ 1 6	„ ...
Asparagus	„ 2 8	„ ...
Red Pickled Cabbage Sanerkraut	„ 1 4	„ 0 12
Cellery	„ 0 14	„ ..
White Cabbage in Butter	„ 0 15	„ 0 10
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	„ 1 6	„ ..
White Pickled Cabbage in Wine	„ 1 4	„ ..
Red do. do.	„ ..	„ 0 12

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs 1 8
Cellery	„ ...	„ 0 12
French Beans	„ ...	„ 0 9
Young Cut Beans	„ ...	„ 0 9
Smoked Sausages	„ ...	„ 1 8
Small Sausages	„ ...	„ 1 6
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine	„ ...	„ 1 6
Pease for Soup	„ ...	„ 1 12

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.

Bombay, 15th Dec. 1885.

SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW ZEALAND.

Capital £2,000,000. Paid up, and Reserves £231,708.
Bombay Office, 5, Rampart Row.

ALL CLASSES of Fire and Marine Risks at favourable rates. Claims settled promptly on adjustment.

A. S. MURRAY, Manager.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE at the godowns of the undersigned:—

Choice Neilgherry Tea, Orange Pekoe	Rs. 1-6
Fine „ „	„ 1-3
„ Souchong	„ 0-12
„ Gunpowder	„ 0-13

In 1 and 5 lb. packets.

ASPINWALL & CO.,
Bruce Lane.

FERNANDES & Co.
FAMILY CHEMISTS, AND DRUGGISTS, &c.
Members of the British Pharmaceutical Conference of London,
25, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

PHARMACY AND DISPENSING.

THIS Department of the Company's business is under the special care of our Mr. FERNANDES of great experience. The dispensing of prescriptions and preparation of medicines are carried on under his immediate supervision. Price very moderate.

FERNANDES & Co.,
Chemists, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY VOLUNTEERS.

TENDERS are invited from persons willing to contract for messing about 350 Volunteers at the forthcoming Camp of Exercise at Igatpuri between 27th instant and 3rd January.

Particulars can be obtained on application to the Adjutant and Inspector Head-quarters, Parel.

ALFRED KING, Captain,
Acting Quarter-Master.

Bombay, 11th December, 1885.

NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES COMPANY, LIMITED
BLASTING GELATINE AND No. 1 DYNAMITE,
MANUFACTURED BY THE ABOVE
and
SOLD BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

ARE the only Nitro-Glycerine Compounds obtainable in this Market, which have been Manufactured under the supervision of the British Government.

EWART LATHAM & Co.
Agents.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Graham's Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, 16th inst., at 4 P. M., when the following business will be brought forward:—

1. The Accounts for the year ending 30th November, 1885.
2. The election of Committee for the ensuing year.
3. The election of new Members.

Any other business that may be brought forward.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Bombay, 7th Dec., 1885.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
COCOANUT AND CASTOR OILS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY OF COCOANUT and CASTOR OILS, required by the Company for twelve months, commencing the first day of February next. Samples and conditions may be seen at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tenders for Oil" on the form provided will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, upto 1 p.m. (gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, 16th December next.

No Tender will be received unless accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 21st November, 1885.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the SUPPLY of COTTON WASTE for twelve months, commencing the first day of February next. Samples and conditions may be seen at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Cotton Waste" on the form provided will be received by the Agent at the Company's Office, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, upto 1 p.m., (gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, 16th December next.

No Tender will be received unless accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 21st November, 1885.

TANSA WATER WORKS.

THE Municipal Commissioner for the City of BOMBAY is prepared to receive TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of the MASONRY DAM across the TANSA VALLEY or for such portion of it as it may be decided to construct before next monsoon.

On and after the 21st instant copies of the Form of Tender, Instructions to Tenderers, Form of Contract and Specification can be obtained and the drawings inspected and copies thereof taken at the Municipal Office on payment of Rs. 10.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "TANSA DAM" will be received up to 2 p.m. on Monday the 11th January 1886. Tenderers are requested to appear in person or by an authorized agent.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commr's Office, Bombay, 15th December, 1885.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

THE Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay is PREPARED to RECEIVE TENDERS for the SUPPLY of CAST IRON MAINS, SPECIAL CASTINGS, and other Iron work required for the TANSA WATER SUPPLY PROJECT.

Copies of "Instructions to Tenderers," "Form of Tender," "Form of Contract," and "Specification" can be obtained, and Drawings can be inspected and copies thereof taken at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner in Bombay and at the Office of Messrs. E. W. and R. Oliver, Solicitors, No. 1 Corbet Court Grace Church St., London, E. C.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Iron-work Tansa Project" addressed to the Municipal Commissioner will be received at his Office in Bombay upto 2 p.m. on Thursday, the 18th March, 1886.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and no tender will be accepted unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 10,000, in either Cash, Indian Government Paper, Bombay Municipal Debentures, or Bombay Port Trust Bonds, or by a deposit receipt of like amount or security from either Messrs. Coutts & Co., 59 Strand, London, or the Bank of Bombay, in favour of the Municipal Commissioner.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 14th December, 1885.

ENAMELLED IRONTABLETS.
(A Vitreous Coating of Sheet Iron.)
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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

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OF THE ASIATIC SOC

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Election of Deputy Chairman, Chamber of Commerce.
Town Council, 3 p.m.
Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Graham's Buildings, 4 p.m.
Concert, Town Hall, 9 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Kangra (s) and Bokhara (s), from London ; Bancoora (s), Calcutta ; Vorwaerts (s), Trieste ; Euphrates (s), Kurrachee.

Vessel sailed.—The following vessel sailed yesterday :—Pachumba (s), for Busreh.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Kangra and Bokhara entered the dock yesterday.

B. B. and C. I. Railway.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending the 5th inst. shows an increase in earnings of Rs. 17,749.

Lecture.—Mr. B. B. Nagarkar will deliver a lecture in the Prarthana Samaj Mandir at 8 o'clock this evening on the subject of the Brahmo scriptures.

The Volunteer Club Ball.—The committee of the Volunteer Club have decided to postpone their second ball till after the holidays, as they are unable to secure the Town Hall earlier.

Bombay Young Men's Christian Association.—The Rev. Dr. Stone will repeat his lecture entitled "Etna-Vesuvius-Pompeii," in the Young Men's Rooms, Apollo-bunder, next Friday evening, at half-past eight. Open to all, including ladies.

Reported Thefts.—Cazee Fath Mahomed Noor Mahomed, living at Don Tar-street, has reported the theft of gold and silver ornaments valued at Rs. 104.—Vazeera, a woman, residing at Mutton-row, reports the theft of silver ornaments and cash valued at Rs. 150, from her house, on Monday last.—Mr. A. C. Bloomfield reports the theft of a silver watch from his house at Girgaum, on the 11th inst.

Receiving Stolen Property.—Goolam Sedick Madut and Goolam Hoosein Satarbux were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee—the first of dishonestly receiving stolen property, consisting of three counterpanes, belonging to the P. and O Company, and the other of dishonestly assisting in disposing of them. The counterpanes had been stolen from one of the company's vessels. The first prisoner was sentenced to six, and the second to three, weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Double Execution.—Cooverjee Ludha, a Bhatia, who was sentenced by Mr. Justice Scott, at the last Criminal Sessions, to be hanged for the murder of a goldsmith's son named Tribhowandas Damodhur, a lad about ten years of age, on the Esplanade, and Shamjee, *alias* Shunkur Rahme, who was also sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Bunda Ali Paria, the cashier of the late Aga Ali Sha, will be executed this morning between 7 and 8 o'clock at the Jail, Oomercarry.

Criminal Breach of Trust.—Shaik Emaum Abdool Cadur was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of criminal breach of trust in respect of a watch and brass chain belonging to Asharam Peerojee, at Cammateepoora. The accused, about three months ago, borrowed the watch from the complainant on the pretence of wearing it at a wedding, but he pledged it with a Marwarree, and absconded. He was sentenced to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 15, in default to undergo a further term of fifteen days' imprisonment.

CARRYING PILGRIMS WITHOUT A DOCTOR.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. George Dobson, the master of the British ship Elphinstone, appeared before Mr. Cooper to answer a summons charging him with contravening the Indian Passenger Ships Act by bringing 538 pilgrims from Jeddah to Bombay without having a medical officer on board. Mr. Little, Solicitor to Government, appeared for the prosecution ; and Mr. L. Russel, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, defended the master.

Mr. George Ainsworth, Superintendent, Preventive Service, was the first witness called. He swore to the facts set forth in the information filed on Monday, and produced a bill of health from the Ottoman Health Officer at Jeddah; also the bill of health received at Aden, and a declaration made by the master on his arrival in this port. These papers were made over in the usual way to the Customs officer who boarded the ship. The master had admitted to witness that he had had no medical officer on board till the ship reached Kurrachee.

The declaration of the master was put in as evidence. It stated that there were 538 passengers on board at Jeddah, which port the Elphinstone left for Kurrachee and Bombay. The master had made every inquiry for a medical officer, but could not get one. The agents of the ship had telegraphed to Suez and Mecca for one, but there was none to be had. He had been led to believe by the agent that he would be sure to get one. He would not have chartered his vessel for pilgrims if he thought he could not get a doctor. He pleaded ignorance of the rules, which he had never seen in print. He left Jeddah with 538 passengers, on the 26th November, and arrived on the 1st inst. at Aden, where he inquired for a doctor, but could not get one. He arrived at Kurrachee on the 8th, and there disembarked 263 of the passengers, and brought the rest on to Bombay. One pilgrim had died on the passage from Kurrachee to Bombay, and five during the voyage from Aden to Kurrachee. He had engaged a medical officer at Kurrachee, and brought him on to this port.

Mr. Cooper asked whether there were any licensed medical officers at Jeddah or Aden, for, if not, he could not see how ships were to provide themselves with medical aid.

Mr. Little, after reading the sections, said masters should secure licensed medical officers before reaching Jeddah and the other pilgrim ports.

Mr. Russel addressed the court on behalf of the captain, contending that he had done everything possible to obtain a medical officer.

His worship, in deciding the case, said that under section 28 A of the Native Passenger Ships Act every ship sailing from any port in the Red Sea to any port in British India, and carrying more than 100 passengers, being natives of Asia or Africa, shall have on board a medical officer licensed in accordance with rules made under the Act. Looking at the papers before him, it appeared that this was a British ship, and therefore the captain was supposed to have been aware of the laws enforced in regard to the carrying of passengers under the Native Passenger Ships Act. He had no doubt it was not a wilful breach. He thought a fine of Rs. 200 would be sufficient.

Mr. Russel asked his worship to consider the matter. The fine was a very heavy one.

His worship said he did not think so. It appeared to him a very necessary provision that a captain carrying such a number of passengers should have a medical officer on board. If the captain went to Jeddah to take those passengers he should have taken steps to provide himself with a medical officer.

CRICKET.

The return match between the Y. M. C. A. and the G. I. P. Railway Terminus Clubs was played on the Carlton ground on Saturday, and resulted in a victory by six wickets and twenty-two runs for the Railway Club. The captain of the G. I. P. team won the toss, and sent their opponents in to defend the wickets against the bowling of Boileau and H. Clark. Play was rather slow for the first half-hour, as far as the fielding went ; and the figures on the telegraph began to run up fast. The Railway Club managed, however, soon after to send their opponents back to the tent in quicker succession, and when the last wicket fell the score stood at 77. H. Harrington, Shilston, and McClumpha batted well for the Y. M. C. A., having each contributed double figures. The fielding and bowling of Boileau were very good, he having secured the whole of the ten wickets. Williamson and Peters also fielded well. Only six men of the Railway Club had batted when time was called ; and the score then stood at 99, W. Howard having put together in splendid form 67, and retiring bat in hand. H. Howard also batted steadily. The following are the scores :—

Y. M. C. A. CLUB.

F Clark, b Boileau	0
H Harrington, c Boileau	21
J Hurst, run out	1
W McClumpha, c Boileau	12
W Shilston, b Boileau	15
W Lane, b Boileau	4
H Lester, not out	7
J Roberts, b Boileau	0
W Plunkett, b Boileau	4
Rev H Brenn, s Boileau, b Mayers	0
A Plunkett, b Boileau	1
Extras	12
Total	77

G. I. P. R. CLUB.

W Howard, not out	67
R Boileau, b Roberts	9
H Howard, run out	8
W Ryan, c Hurst	5
R Hayter, c Brenn	1
A O'Brien, b Lane	4
G Mayers A Williamson H Peters A Bice H Clark	did not bat.
Extras	5
Total	99

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HIGH COURT.—December 15.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott.)

A SUIT BY THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

C. A. Turner *vs.* Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and another.—The plaintiff in this case is the Official Assignee and assignee of the estate and effects of Alladinbhoy Hubibbhoy, an adjudged insolvent ; and the defendants, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy, are well-known Khoja merchants of Bombay. The plaintiff, who filed his plaint in November, 1881, seeks for a direction to the first defendant to make full discovery of all the property of the insolvent, Alladinbhoy, which has come to his hands and of his dealings therewith ; to account for the rents, income, and profits of the property ; to pay what, on taking such account, shall be found due by him ; and to pay the sum of Rs. 1,92,000 as damages and costs. The plaintiff also prays that the first defendant may be ordered to pay him the sum of Rs. 2,498, with interest, being the dividend and interest received by him under an assignment of the 22nd October, 1874, made between the Delhi and London Bank of the one part and the second defendant of the other part. The second defendant is required to make full discovery of all books of account and documents of the firm of Amedbhoy Hubbibhoy and Co., and of all matters within his knowledge or information touching the questions in this suit. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiff ; the Advocate-General and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, and Dinshah, for the first defendant ; and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, for the second defendant.

The plaintiff states that in the year 1865 Alladinbhoy Hubbibhoy, a merchant of Bombay, who had previously possessed enormous wealth, and was in that year possessed of a very large amount of property, became embarrassed in his circumstances ; and finding that he could not settle amicably with his creditors, he, in collusion with his brother, the first defendant, gave out that he had no money, but that the first defendant was willing to assist him by purchasing the claims against him. In this way a large number of creditors were induced to sell their claims for very much less than the amount and value of such claims. The moneys spent in buying up the claims belonged to Alladinbhoy, although it was pretended that they were provided by the first defendant. All the creditors, however, could not be settled with in this manner, and in order to defeat those who held out for payment of their claims, Alladinbhoy and the first defendant concocted the following device by which the property of Alladinbhoy might be saved to him. It was arranged that ostensibly a loan should be made by the first defendant to Alladinbhoy of Rs. 2,25,000, and that the latter should ostensibly give to the former an equitable mortgage of all the immovable properties he possessed. In pursuance of the scheme, an ostensible loan of Rs. 2,25,000 was made by the first defendant to Alladinbhoy in the presence of Mr. Peile, solicitor, in the month of June, 1865. The whole transaction, however, was in reality a sham. The moneys pretended to be paid by the first defendant were really the moneys of Alladinbhoy, which he gave to the first defendant for the purpose ; and the equitable mortgage was also a sham, and a mere device to secure the properties from the creditors of Alladinbhoy. Several creditors obtained decrees against Alladinbhoy ; and at the advice of the first defendant he fled to Daman, leaving all his property with the first defendant, who promised to settle with the creditors. In January, 1867, Alladinbhoy was adjudged an insolvent. His creditors attached in execution of their decrees, the immovable properties in respect of which the fictitious loan of Rs. 2,25,000 and mortgage had been made. The first defendant then put forward a claim as mortgagee, in consequence of which the properties, which were at one time worth Rs. 2,50,000, were sold for Rs. 58,000, and the estate of Alladinbhoy thereby sustained damages to the amount of Rs. 1,92,000, which, the plaintiff submitted, the first defendant was liable to pay. So far as the plaintiff had been able to ascertain, he believed that the first defendant had obtained possession of the moneys and shares set forth in a list annexed to the plaint. He believed that 61 shares in the Imperial Cotton Press Company and six shares in the Akbar Press Company which belonged to Alladinbhoy, and which were attached by his creditors, were purchased by the first defendant with Alladinbhoy's moneys, and that large dividends had been received by him on those shares. One of the creditors was the Delhi and London Bank, which had obtained decrees for large amounts. The first defendant purchased the Bank's claims with Alladinbhoy's moneys on the 22nd October, 1874. The second defendant was a mere nominee as assignee in the transaction ; and the decrees were really bought for Alladinbhoy. The plaintiff had paid to the first defendant Rs. 2,498, the amount of the dividend upon the decrees ; but he contended that he was entitled to recover the sum from the defendants. The first defendant alleged that the books of the firm of Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and Co. were not in his possession, but that they were handed over to the second defendant in pursuance of an award made by Hormusjee Nowrojee Saklatwalla. The plaintiff believed this allegation to be untrue. The second defendant is brother of the first defendant, and has been acting in concert and collusion with him, and has been assisting him in his attempt to prevent the plaintiff having full discovery and inspection of the account books ; and it had therefore become necessary to make him a party to the suit for the purposes of discovery.

The first defendant said the plaintiff was not entitled to the relief claimed by him. He denied the material allegations of the plaint, saying that some of them were too vague and general to entitle the plaintiff to claim any relief or to tender any evidence. It was false that Alladinbhoy was in collusion with him in any way whatever. The sum of Rs. 2,25,000 was actually lent by him out of his own proper money. Owing to a mistake of the solicitors, the documents whereby the mortgage was created were not registered under the Registration Act, then recently enacted ; and it became impossible for him to enforce them aganist the immovable properties. It was untrue that the claims made by him caused the properties to be sold at an undervalue. It was false that Alladinbhoy went to Daman at his (first defendent's) advice. The alleged scheme to defraud the creditors of Alladinbhoy was a false imputation. Defendant's firm held large claims against Alladinbhoy which were secured by the pledge of shares and goods ; and in respect of such claims he was still largely indebted to the defendant. The shares referred to in the plaint were purchased by the defendant with his own moneys. He submitted that the plaintiff's claim ought to be dismissed. If the court should be of opinion that the accounts prayed for in the suit should be taken, the defendant claimed that accounts be also taken of the dealings between him and his firm and Alladinbhoy ; and that he be declared entitled to recover against Alladinbhoy's estate the amounts found to be due to [illegible]. He further submitted that the claims made by [illegible] plaintiff were barred by the statute of limitations.

The second defendant said he had been unnecessarily and vexatiously made a defendant in this suit. He denied that he was colluding with the first defendant in any way. The plaintiff had delayed inspection of the books more than two years with the object of annoying the defendants and putting off the hearing of the suit. The second defendant was never a nominee or agent or partner of the first defendant.

Mr. Macpherson raised the following issues : 1, whether this suit is either wholly or in part barred by limitation ? 2, whether any such device was concocted or carried out between Alladinbhoy Hubibbhoy and Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, the first defendant ? 3, whether Alladinbhoy left all his property with the first defendant at the time and in the manner alleged in the plaint ? 4, whether the estate of Alladinbhoy suffered the damages of Rs 1,92,000, in the manner alleged in the plaint ? 5, whether the first defendant is liable to pay the plaintiff Rs. 1,92,000, or any part thereof ? 6, whether the first defendant got possession of any and what property of Alladinbhoy, without valuable consideration in the manner alleged in the plaint ? 7, whether the first defendant purchased the claim of the Delhi and London Bank Limited, against Alladinbhoy with the moneys and on behalf of Alladinbhoy ? 8, whether the plaintiff is entitled to recover from the first defendant the sum of Rs. 2,498-7-2 ? 9, whether, if the court order the accounts prayed for in the plaint to be taken, it should not also order the accounts claimed in sixth paragraph of the first defendant's original statement to be taken ?

Mr. Lang raised the following issues : 1, whether the alleged equitable mortgages of two and quarter lakhs of the properties of Alladinbhoy to the first defendant were given for any and what consideration ? 2, whether the first defendant has received, and if so, what property of Alladinbhoy or his agents, in or since June, 1865 ? 3, whether the first defendant is bound to account to the plaintiff for such property ? 4, whether the plaintiff is entitled to the relief claimed or any part thereof ?

Mr. Macpherson then applied on behalf of the second defendant, Rehmoobhoy Hubbibbhoy, that he be discharged from the suit, as he was introduced only for the purpose of recovery, and no issues were raised affecting him.

Mr. Lang objected to this being done.

His lordship said he could not discharge the defendant from the suit, but he would discharge him from attendance unless called upon.

Mr. Lang then proceeded to open the case, and referred to a large number of entries in account books.

His lordship remarked that he did not like to refer to any unnecessary accounts, there being 254 account books. The matter would have to be referred to the Commissioner.

Mr. Lang had not concluded his address at the adjournment for the day.

DIVINE SERVICES.

St. Thomas' Cathedral.

Wednesday, Dec. 16.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8-30 p.m.—Service and Sermon by the Rev. H. N. Midwinter. Hymns 47 and 352.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s. s. Kangra, in the Prince's Dock, this evening at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

THE POLLS.

The following elections had been decided when the mails left England :—

Tuesday.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Westminster, Strand Division.	
Smith, W H, C	5645
Johnson, E G, L	2486
Croydon 1, pop 78840 ; reg elec 12617.	
Grantham, W, C	5484
Balfour, J S, L	4315
New Borough.	
Aston Manor, 1, pop 53842.	
Reid, H G, L	4241
Yates, R P, C	3088
New Borough.	
Barrow-in-Furness, 1, pop 47259.	
Duncan, D, L	2958
Schneider, H W, C	2612
New Borough.	
Bury St.Edmund's, 1, pop 16111 ; reg elec, 2181.	
Hervey, Lord F, C	1122
Hardcastle, J A, L	935
Birmingham, 7.	
Edgbaston, pop 60676.	
Dixon, G, L	4098
Wilmot, Sir E, C	2097
West, pop 60510.	
Chamberlain, J, L	5419
Dumphreys, J. C	2655
Central, pop 66815.	
Bright, J, L	4989
Churchill, Lord R, C	4216
North, pop 65634.	
Kenrick, Ald W, L	4179
Matthews, H, C	3561
East, pop 55551.	
Cook, Ald W, L	4277
Lowe, F W, C	3025
Bordsley, pop 64656.	
Broadhurst, H, L	5370
Showell, W, C	4043
South, pop 63234.	
Williams, Ald P, L	5099
Hawkes, H, C	3312
Bath, 2, pop 53785 ; reg elec, 5965.	
Blaine, R S, C	3208
Wodehouse, E R, L	2990
Laurie, Col R P, C	2971
Hayter, Sir A D, L	2953
Blackburn, 2, pop, 100620 ; reg elec 16331.	
Coddington, W, C	9168
Peel, Sir R, C	8425
Briggs, W E, L	6739
Boothman, J N, L	5341
Cambridge Borough, 1, pop 40878 ; reg elec, 6177.	
Penrose-Fitzgerald, R U, C	2846
Fowler, W, L	2739
Chatham, 1, pop 46788 ; reg elec, 6228.	
Gorst, Sir J E, C	3396
Collier, Hon R, L	2610
Cheltenham 1, pop 46842	
Agg-Gardner, J T, C	3504
Lehmann, R C, L	2700
Colchester 1, pop 28374	
Trotter, H I, C	2044
Causton, R K, L	1878
Coventry 1, pop 46563	
Eaton, H W, C	4565
Warner, T C T, L	4327
Devonport 2, pop 63870	
Price, Capt, C	2968
Puleston, J H, C	2944
Medley, G W, L	2653
Terrell, T, L	2636
Dover 1, pop 30270 ; reg elec, 4537	
Dickson, Major A G, C	2066
Lawes, M, L	1418
Exeter 1, pop 47154	
Northcote, H S, C	3315
Johnson, E, L	3074
Gloucester 1, pop 36521 ; reg elec, 5721	
Robinson, T, L	2222
Wait, W K, C	1726
Grantham 1, pop 17345	
Mellor, J W, L	1376
Earle-Welby, Capt A C, C	1131
Great Yarmouth 1, pop 57741	
Tyler, Sir H W, C	2653
Norton, Capt C, L	2458
Revived Borough	
Hanley 1, pop 75912	
Woodall, W, L	6136
Wright, Col, C	2739
New Borough	
Hereford 1, pop 19821 ; reg elec, 3390	
Pulley, J, L	1360
Barneby, W H, C	1296
Hythe 1, pop 28239	
Watkin, Sir E, C	2247
Morton, A C, L	797
Kidderminster 1, pop 25633	
Brinton, J, L	2172
Godson, F A, C	2024
Newcastle-under-Lyme 1, pop 17493	
Allen, W S, L	4031
Scoble, A R, C	2848
Preston 2, pop 93720 ; reg elec, 13579	
Tomlinson, W E M, C	8459
Hanbury, R W, C	7971
Russell, T W, L	5491
Plymouth 2, pop 76080	
Bates, Sir E, C	4354
Clarke, E, C	4240
Maciiver, P S, L	4132
Brett, Hon R B, L	3968
Peterborough 1, pop 22394 ; reg elec, 3790	
Fitzwilliam, Hon J W, C	1853
Buxton, S C, L	1595
Perth 1, pop 28949 ; reg elec, 4126	
Parker, C S, L	1652
Chisholm, J, C	1099
Macdougall, A E, L	967
Rochester 1, pop 21307 ; reg elec, 3000	
Hallett, Col H, C	1627
Edwards, J P, L	1386
Staleybridge 1	
Sidebottom, T H, C	3169
Summers, W, L	2950
Stoke-upon-Trent (1), pop 152394.	
Bright, W L, L	4790
Corser, H, C	2800
Stockton 1, pop, 44662 ; reg elec, 9179.	
Dodds, J, L	4236
Wrightson, T, C	3133
Taunton 1, pop 16614.	
Allsopp, S C, C	1361
Jessel, Sir C, L	978
Warrington 1, pop 45253.	
Greenall, Sir G, C	4010
Crosfield, W, L	3234
Whitehaven 1, pop 19295 ; reg elec, 2767.	
Bentinck, G F C, C	1336
Gully, W C, L	1125
Windsor 1, pop 19082 ; reg elec, 2296.	
Richardson-Gardner, Col R, C	1431
Butler, H E, L	966
Wolverhampton (three divisions), pop 164332 ; reg elec, 7917.	
East.	
Fowler, H H, L	3935
Bird W, C	2648
West.	
Hickman, A, C	3722
Plowden, W C, L	3569
Warwick and Leamington 1, pop 37879.	
Peel, A W, L	2644
Nelson, M, C	2272

Unopposed Returns.

Cambridge University.—A. J. B. Beresford-Hope C, ; H. Cecil Raikes C. In 1880 there was no contest, and the members then returned were S. H. Walpole and A. J. Beresford-Hope, both Conservatives. In 1882 Mr Walpole accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, and in the election to fill the vacancy the numbers were—H C Raikes C, 3,491; Professor J Stuart L, 1301

Oxford University.—Sir John Mowbray C ; Mr J G Talbot C In 1880 the same gentlemen were returned without opposition.

Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities.—J.A. Campbell C In 1880 Mr. Campbell secured the seat by a majority of 381.

Dublin University—D Plunket C ; and H Holmes C In 1880 the University returned two Conservatives, Plunket and Gibson. On Mr Gibson being raised to the peerage as Lord Chancellor of Ireland in 1885, Mr Holmes was elected, and Mr. Plunket at the same time was re-elected on appointment as Chief Commissioner of Works.

Lancashire, Blackpool Division—Colonel Stanley C In the last Parliament Colonel Stanley sat for North Lancashire.

Fifeshire, West—R P Bruce L In 1880, with one member the numbers were—Bruce L 2,421 ; Oswald C, 1,373.

Sterling Burghs.—H Campbell-Bannerman L Campbell-Bannerman was returned in 1880 by 2,906, against 132 for Gibson-Maitland C.

London University—Sir John Lubbock L At the general election in 1880 Mr Lowe L was elected by 1,014, against 535 given for Arthur Charles, Q. C., C. On the elevation of Mr Lowe to the peerage in May, Sir John Lubbock was returned without opposition.

Morpeth—Thomas Burt L In 1880, also, Mr Burt was returned unopposed.

Swansea District—Sir Hussey Vivian L In 1880, with one member, Mr Dillwyn was returned without a contest.

Hawick Group of Burghs—G O Trevelyan L At the general election in 1880 Mr Trevelyan was returned without a contest, and again in 1882 on his appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Kilkenny City—J F Smithwick N, In 1880 Smithwick was returned by 318 votes against 204 given for Doherty. also a Parnellite.

Newry—J H M'Carthy N In 1880, with one member, the numbers were—Thomson C, 587 ; Carvill L 557. The seat has now been secured by a Nationalist.

Wednesday.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Bethnal-Green (2)	
North-East, reg., elec., 7102.	
Howel, G, L	3095
Mayne, J D, C	1844
South-West, reg. elec., 8265.	
Pickersgill, E H, L	3088
Aylmer, Capt, C	2200
Chelsea 1.	
Dilke, Sir C, L	4291
Whitmore, C A, C	4116
Deptford, pop., 59584.	
Evelyn, W J, C	3927
Ghose, L, L	3560
Fulham, 1 reg. elec., 6500.	
Fisher, W H, C	2642
Russell, G W E, L	2500
Hackney 3.	
Central, reg. elec., 7381.	
Hunter, Sir W Guyer, C	2941
Holms, J, L	2748
South, reg. elec., 8684.	
Russell, C, L	3544
Darling, C J, C	2602
North, reg. elec., 8058.	
Pelly, Major-Gen Sir L, C	3327
M'Intyre, Æneas J, L	2911
Hammersmith 1, reg. elec., 9611.	
Goldsworthy, General, C	4261
Chatfeild-Clarke, T, L	3095
Lewisham 1.	
Lewisham, Lord, C	4244
Whitworth, B, L	3019
This is a new borough	
Paddington 2.	
North, reg. elec., 5345.	
Cowen, L L, C	2482
Digby, W, L	1797
South, reg. elec 5193.	
Churchill, Lord R, C	2731
Skinner, H, L	1025
Lawrence, W,	290
New Borough.	
St. George's (Hanover-square), pop., 89573 ; reg. elec., 10500.	
Percy, Lord A, C	5256
Phillimore, Sir W, L	2503
St. Pancras 4.	
North, reg. elec.. 5447.	
Bolton, T H, L	2380
Baillie-Cochrane, C	1915
South, reg. elec., 5357.	
Goldsmid, Sir J, L	2225
Maple, J B, C	2003
East, reg. elec., 5913.	
Gibb, T E, L	2417
Webster, R G, C	2151
West, reg. elec., 7103.	
Lawson W, L	2954
James Capt, C	2485
Shoreditch, 2, pop 126591.	
Haggerston Division, reg elec, 6752.	
Cremer, W R, L	2736
Urlin, D D, C	1259
Hoxton Division, reg elec 8494.	
Stuart, J, L	3084
Germaine, R A, C	2047
New Borough.	
Wandsworth, 1.	
Kimber, H, C	4256
Wallace, R, L	3283
New Borough.	
Ashton-under-Lyne, 1.	
Addison, J E, Q C, C	3164
Mason, H, L	3118
Bedford, 1.	
Whitbread, S, L	1588
De Ricci, J H, C	1286
Birkenhead, 1, pop 84006.	
Hamley, Gen Sir E B, C	5733
Kennedy, W R, L	4560
Bolton, 2.	
Cross, H S, C	7933
Bridgeman, Col, C	7655
Cross, J K, L	6724
Thomasson, J P, L	6228
Richardson, H M, Ind	1191
Boston, 1, pop, 18873.	
Ingram, W J, L	1295
Learoyd, N, C	996
Brighton, 2, pop, 128440 ; reg elec, 14848.	
Marriett, W T, C	7047
Smith, Ald D, C	7019
Probyn, J W, L	4899
Hollond, J R, L	4865
Bristol, 4, pop, 210775 ; reg elec, 36549.	
East.—9506.	
Cossham, H, L	4647
Bissell, J B, C	2383
North.—9002.	
Fry, L, L	4110
Colston, C E H A, C	3046
West, including Clifton.—7657.	
Hicks-Beach, Sir M, C	3876
Nixon, B de C, L	2463
South.—10384.	
Weston, J D, L	4217
Hill, Lieut.-Col E S, C	4121
Bury, 1.	
James, Sir H, Q C, L	3976
Lawson, J G, C	3787
Canterbury, 1, pop, 21704.	
Heaton, J H, C	1804
Aubrey, Dr W H S, L	825
Christchurch, 1, pop, 28535.	
Young, C B, C	2184
Davey, H, L	2006
Derby, 2, pop, 81168 ; reg elec, 14925.	
Roe, T, L	7813
Harcourt, Sir W V, L	7630
Hextall, W B, C	4943
Dyer, A J, Ind	1251
Dewsbury (1).	
Simon, Serjeant, L	6124
Fox, J C	3664
Durham City, 1 pop, 15372.	
Milvain, T, C	1114
Thompson, T C, L	993
Gravesend (1).	
White, J R jun, C	1916
Bevan, T, L	1850
Grimsby 1, pop 45351.	
Heneage, E, L	3711
Walker, Col, C	2897
Hartlepool 1, pop, 46990.	
Richardson, T, L	3669
Tristram, Dr, C	2629
Ipswich 2, pop 50546 ; reg elec, 8760.	
West, H W, L	3795
Collings, J, L	3777
Ind, E M, C	3717
Charley, Sir W, C	3649
King's Lynn 1, pop, 18454.	
Bourke, Hon R, C	1472
Ffolkes, Sir W H, L	1302
Kingston upon-Hull 3, pop, 165690 ; reg elec. 31197	
Central.	
King, H S, C	4193
Norwood, C M, L	4027
Billany, N B, L	735
East.	
Saunders, W, L	3601
Grotrian, F B, C	2938
West.	
Wilson, C H, L	5247
Rollit, Sir A K, C	3697
Leeds 6, pop, 309119.	
Central.	
Balfour, G W, C	4589
Barran, J, L	4275
East.	
Dawson, C, C	3849
Game, J I, Q C, L	3504
North.	
Jackson, W L, C	4494
Rücker, A W, L	4237
South.	
Playfair, Sir L, L	5208
Macaskie, S C, C	2869
West.	
Gladstone, H, L	6130
Wheelhouse, Sir W, C	3804
Liverpool 9, pop, 601050.	
Abercrombie, reg elec, 9137.	
Lawrence, W F, C	3789
Smith, S, L	2982
East Toxteth, reg, elec, 7992.	
Worms, Baron H de, C	3597
Bigham, J C, Q C L	2608
Everton, reg, elec, 9439.	
Whitley, E, C	4535
Davis, F, L	2063
Exchange, reg elec, 8171.	
Baily, L R, C	2964
O'Shea, Capt, L	2909
Stephens, T E, L	36
Kirkdale, reg, elec, 8346.	
Baden-Powell, G S, C	3301
Samuelson, J, L	1981
Redmond, N	765
Scotland, reg, elec, 7075.	
O'Connor, T P, N	2724
Woodward M, Ind	1474
Walton, reg elec, 7683.	
Gibson, J E, Q C, C	[illegible]
Birrell, A, L	[illegible]
West Derby, reg elec, 5973.	
Hamilton, Lord C, C	4313
Guthrie, M, L	3063
West Toxteth, reg elec, 7684.	
Royden, T B, C	3754
Sutherst, T, L	1771
Maidstone.	
Ross, Major, C	2184
Sharp-Hume, Major M, L	1839
Northampton, 2, pop, 57444 ; reg elec 9600.	
Labouchere, H, L	4845
Bradlaugh, C, L	4315
Richards, H C, C	3890
Norwich 2.	
Bullard H, C	7279
Colman J J, L	6666
Wright R S, L	6251
Oldham, 2, pop, 152513	
Hibbert J T, L	12250
Maclean J M, C	11992
Stanley Hon E L, L	11847
Whitehead S T, C	11491
Pontefract, 1.	
Winn Hon R, C	1111
Childers H C E, L	1075
Reading, 1, pop 42054 ; reg elec, 7517.	
Murdoch C J, C	3518
Shaw-Lefevre G J, L	3389
Salford, 3, pop 176235 ; reg elec, 24553.	
North.—7734.	
Hardcastle E, C	3519
Arnold A, L	3343
South.—8622.	
Mather W, L	3752
Bowles T G, C	3706
West.—8197.	
Armitage B, L	3704
Worsley Sir W, C	3431
Sheffield, 5, pop 248508 ; reg elec 45722	
Attercliffe, reg elec, 9751.	
Coleridge Hon B, L	4891
Hoare B, C	3633
Brightside, reg elec, 9298,	
Mundella A J, L	4616
Talbot Lord E B, C	3382
Central, reg elec, 9923.	
Vincent H, C	4633
Plimsoll S, L	3484
Hawkes M, L	140
Ecclesall, reg elec, 8904.	
Ashmead-Bartlett E, C	4182
Dodd C, L	3490
Hallam, reg elec, 7486	
Stuart-Wortley C B, C	3764
Warren Sir C, L	3155
Southampton 2, pop 84384.	
Giles, A, C	5,595
Commerell, Sir J, C	5,207
Lee, H, L	4,566
Jones, E, L	4,535
South Shields 1, pop 56875.	
Stevenson, J C, L	4064
Seymour, W D, C	3128
Stafford 1, pop, 19977.	
M'Laren, B, L	1532
Salt, T, C	1485
St Helen's, 1	
Seton-Karr, H, C	3750
Gamble, Col, L	3693
This is a new borough.	
Sunderland 2, pop 124841.	
Storey, S, L	8295
Gourley, E T, L	7759
Austin, S P, C	6703
Walsall 1, pop 59402.	
Forster, Sir C, L	5112
James, F, C	3435
Wigan.	
Powell, F S, C	3637
Lea, G H, L	2721
Winchester 1, pop 17780.	
Tottenham, A L, C	1153
Baring, Viscount, L	982
Worcester 1, pop 40534 ; reg elec 6714.	
Allsopp, G R, C	2974
Hill, T R, L	2890
York 2, pop 61166 ; reg elec 12415.	
Pease, A E, L	5353
Lockwood, F, Q C, L	5260
Milner, Sir F, C	4590
Legard, Capt, C	4377
SCOTLAND.	
Aberdeen, 2, pop 105003.	
North.	
Hunter, Dr W A, L	4794
M'Geagh, B S F, C	894
Thorn	177
South.	
Bryce, J, L	4548
M'Kenzie, C, C	1455
Dundee 2, pop 140063 reg elec, 17420.	
Lacaita, C C, L	8261
Robertson, E, L	7187
Moncur, A H, L	6279
Jenkins, E, C	5149
Edinburgh, 4, pop 236032.	
Central.	
Wilson, J, L	2930
Renton, J H, L	1684
Napier, Major, C	1606
Black, A W, L	770
East.	
Goschen, G J, L	4337
Costelloe, B F C, L	1929
South.	
Harrison, Sir G, L	4273
Raleigh, T L	2874
West.	
Buchanan, T R, L	3800
Jamieson, G A, C	2625
Paisley, 1, pop 55,627.	
Barbour, W B, L	3390
M'Kerrell, Major, C	2523

Unopposed Returns.

Mid Glamorganshire.—C. R. M. Talbot (L.). In 1880 the county of Glamorgan, now divided into five divisions, returned two members, Mr. Talbot and Sir H. Vivian, without a contest.

Clackmannan and Kinross.—J. B. Balfour (L.). In 1880 the numbers were—Adam (L.), 1,150 ; Haig (C.), 468. On the appointment in November, 1880, of the late Sir W. P. Adam as Governor of Madras Mr. Balfour was elected without opposition.

Wexford (South).—J. Barry (N.). Wexford returned two Nationalists in 1880 with the following poll :—Barry, 3,075 ; Byrne, 2,875 ; the unsuccessful candidates being Gibson (C.), 846 ; and O'Clery (N.), 457. At a bye-election in 1883, Small (N.) was returned without a contest.

Thursday.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

City, 2.	
Fowler, Ald Sir R N, C	12827
Habbard, J G, C	8802
Low, S, L	5817
Cotton, Ald. C	5563
Lambeth 4.	
North.	
Fraser, Gen. C	2524
Wren, W, L	2346
Lawrence, Sir J C, L	692
Kennington.	
Gent-Davis, R, C	3351
Power, O'C, L	2991
Fielding, J, L	32
Brixton, 7963.	
Baggallay E, C,	3427
Odgers, Dr W B, L	2762
Norwood.	
Bristowe, T L. C	3496
Clayden, P W, L	2563
Dudley, 1.	
Sheridan, H B, L	6377
Robinson, B, C	5211
Huddersfield 1, pop, 87157	
Crossland, J, C	8194
Leatham, E A, L	6960
Lincoln 1, pop, 39436.	
Rusten, J, L	3726
Kerans, H, C	2701
Portsmouth 2, pop 127989.	
Crossman, Col Sir W, L	8367
Vanderbyl P, L	8214
Bruce, Hon T C, C	7650
Wolff, Sir H D, C	7595
Salisbury 1, pop 16435 ; reg elec, 2508	
Grenfell, W H, L	1144
Kennard, C J, C	1104
Stockport 2, pop 45003.	
Jennings, L J, C	4855
Tipping, W, C	4498
Hopwood, C H, L	4486
Leigh, J, L	4132
Insbury, 3.	
Central.	
Mr Howard Spensley, L	2861
Mr Saul Issac, C	2314
East.	
Mr James Bigwood, C	2055
Mr James Rowlands, L	2035
Holborn.	
Colonel Duncan, C	4047
Mr Charles Harrison, L	2473
Greenwich, 1.	
Mr Thomas William Boord, C	3317
Dr Herbert Watney, L	2961
Hampstead, 1.	
Sir Henry Holland, C	2785
The Marquess of Lorne, L	1910
Mr John E Williams, Socialist	27
Marylebone, 2.	
East.	
Lord Charles Beresford, C	3130
Mr Daniel Grant, L	2186
West.	
Mr Frederick Seager-Hunt, C	3039
Mr Henry Seymour Trower, I	1895
Sir Henry Knight, L	701
Rev J B Diggle, I	27
Southwark, 3.	
Bermondsey.	
Mr J E Thorold Rogers, L	[illegible]
Mr A Lafone, C	[illegible]
Rotherhithe.	
Colonel C E Hamilton, C	3327
Dr R Marsden Pankhurst, L	2800
West.	
Mr Arthur Cohen, L	2851
Mr Augustus Beddall, C	2611
Tower Hamlets, 7.	
Bow and Bromley.	
Mr Wm. Snowden Robson, L	3419
Capt J C Ready Colomb, C	2738
Limehouse.	
Mr E S Norris, C	2566
Mr J G C Minchin,	1676
Mile-end.	
Mr Spencer Charrington, C	2090
Mr Acton Smee Ayrton, L	1442
Dr Ernest Hart, L	420
Poplar.	
Mr Henry Green, L	4090
Mr Denzil Onslow, C	2112
Stepney.	
Mr J C Durant, L	2141
Mr F W Isaacson, C	2119
St. George's-in-the-East.	
Mr. Charles Thompson Ritchie, C	1744
Sir David Lionel Salomons, L	1180
Whitechapel.	
Mr Samuel Montagu, L	2353
Lieut-Colonel Cowan, C	1973
Westminster, 1.	
Mr W Burdett-Coutts, C	3991
Mr Edward Spencer Beesly, L	1736
Chester, City, 1, reg elec, 6296.	
Mr Balthazar Walter Foster, L	2740
Mr Robert A Yerburgh, C	2440
Darlington, 1, reg. elec, 5907.	
Mr Theodore Fry, L	3302
Colonel Wilson-Todd, C	2096
Galway City, 1, reg elec, 2279.	
Mr T P O'Connor, P	1135
Mr P G Hallett, C	164
Halifax, 2, reg elec, 12289	
Mr Thomas Shaw, L	6269
Mr James Stansfeld, L	6053
Mr Alfred Morris, C	3988
Hastings, 1, reg elec, 5672.	
Sir Thomas Brassey, L	2712
Mr Wilson Noble, C	2550
Leicester Borough, 2.	
Mr James Allanson Picton, L	11480
Mr Alexander McArthur, L	11121
Lieutenant-Colonel Millican, C	6751
Manchester, 6, South-west, reg elec, 8890.	
Lord Frederick Hamilton, C	3929
Mr Jacob Bright, L	3362
South—Reg elec, 8534.	
Sir Henry Roscoe, L	3791
Dr Peter Royle, C	3121
North—Reg elec, 8703.	
Mr James F Hutton, C	4093
Mr C E Schwann, L	3143
East—Reg elec, 9779.	
Mr Arthur James Balfour, C	4536
Mr Alfred Hopkinson, L	3712
North-east—Reg elec, 8579.	
Sir James Fergusson, C	4341
Mr Rowland Blennerhassett, L	2893
North-west—Reg elec, 12685.	
Mr William Henry Houldsworth, C	5824
Mr John Slagg, L	5111
Middlesborough, 1.	
Mr Isaac Wilson, L	6961
Mr R Dixon, C	4035
Oxford City, 1, reg elec, 6983.	
Mr Alexander William Hall, C	3212
Mr Charles Alan Fyffe, L	2894
Penryn and Falmouth, 1.	
Mr David James Jenkins, L	1170
Mr W G Cavendish Bentink, C	1069
Rochdale, 1.	
Mr Thomas Bayley Potter, L	5552
Mr Elliott Lees, C	4417
Wakefild, 1.	
Mr Edward Green, C	2374
Mr Wentworth Canning Beaumont, L	2049
West Bromwich, 1.	
Mr. John Horton Blades, L	3988
Mr James Ernest Spencer, C	3171

GENERALS LUMSDEN AND KOMAROFF.

A letter in the *Novoe Vremya*, from Askabad, written, it is believed, by a member of the Russian Frontier Commission, gives the following description of the famous interview between the Russian officer and the chief English Commissioner on the Afghan frontier, when Generals Lumsden and Komaroff arrived at New and Old Sarkhs respectively. Complaints, it will be remembered, were made at the time in St. Petersburg that General Lumsden had offended the Russian officers :—

"Two Englishmen were sent by Lumsden to Komaroff's tent, and were politely asked to take seats and explain the object of their visit. One of them, a certain Stevens, made the insolent demand (the word 'demand' is in italics) to know on what grounds the Russians had occupied Pul-i- Khatun.

"'Tell the General,' replied Komaroff, 'that I have the right to refuse to answer if so minded, but I do not wish to keep him ignorant on the subject. I did not occupy Pul-i-Khatun on my own initiative, but by order of my superiors, besides which Pul-i-Khatun is the residence of Salor Turcomans, there being not a single Afghan or Persian in the place.' The Englishmen sat a while and then departed.

"On the following day a topographer brought news to Komaroff that the Afghans had occupied the Salor Turcoman village of Sari-Yazi and interrupted him in his work. Komaroff at once despatched Captain Alikhanoff and Lieutenant Sokoloff to Lumsden at New Sarakhs. Lumsden was in the fortress with the Persian Khan, and the Russians had to wait. An English officer soon rode up and invited them to see Lumsden in the Khan's house. Alikhanoff said he could only go to the Khan's houses if he were invited also by the Khan. An invitation from the Khan was then obtained, and the Russians were received with a Persian guard of honour and military music. The Khan and Lumsden were together in one room.

"The Khan greeted the Russians, but Lumsdem, who had a bottle of English bitter beer and some Russian cigarettes before him, only stood up. Alikhanof put the same question to Lumsden about Sari-Yazi, which had never belonged to Afghanistan, as Stevens had put to Komaroff the day before about Pul-i-Khatun. Lumsden said he knew nothing, about it, adding that he considered Komaroff's answer to his question about Pul-i-Khatun most unsatisfactory. In short, Lumsden," says the writer "treated the Russian officers so coldly and disrespectfully by not inviting them into his own tent, and not even asking them to sit down, that Alikhanoff was overheard by Stevens to say, in Russian, that such impoliteness moved him to be impertinent ; whereupon seats were sent for by the Khan.

"Still Alikhanoff could only get two or three words out of Lumsden to the effect that he knew nothing on the subject ; and Alikhanoff speedily departed with his companion Sokoloff, after telling Lumsden that he might learn a lesson in politeness from a Russian lieutenant."

Here we see the effects of contact between what Carlyle called the aristocratic impassivity and silent fury of the Englishman, and the effusive politeness of the Russian, The latter, no doubt, is the more agreeable, but it is also the more deceitful.

Floriline !—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited. 33, Farringdon oad. London.

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Many leading Physicians are using this Medicine in their Practice.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 15.

THE most important item of telegraphic intelligence from home to-day is the announcement that a Bill has been introduced into the American Senate for suspending the coinage of Silver. This, of course, is merely giving practical shape to the intimation already given by the President in his message to Congress, and is therefore nothing more than we had to count upon previously. As an indication, however, that the American Government are thoroughly in earnest in the line they have adopted, the announcement is bound to have some effect, and the result will be to render operators very cautious about doing anything at all until they have, at least, a clue to the ultimate decision.

In London yesterday Bar Silver was quoted ⅛d. lower at 47 1-16d. per oz., the equivalent of about 1s. 6 1-16d. per rupee. Singularly enough, however, Indian Securities were all better, the 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan by ½ and Rupee Paper by ⅛. Consols were unchanged at 99¼, French Rentes ¼ higher at 109¼.

In the London General Produce markets, with the exception of a partial decline of 6d. per quarter in rapeseed, no change has taken place.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed quiet on the spot, but firmer to arrive. The day's sales were 8,000 bales, including 300 Surats, and the ready quotations showed a decline of 1-16d. per lb. in good Omra, good and fine Broach, good fair and good Dhollera, and good Hingunghaut; while Americans to arrive were generally 1-64d. better. From New York Reuter has not received the usual statistical figures, but his quotation for futures shows a decline of 4 points.

In Cotton here to-day there has not been much doing. Sellers are not so anxious to do business as yesterday, but buyers still hold off for a further decline before operating. Prices are practically unchanged.

WHEAT is dull to a degree, so far as regards actual business, but prices do not give way at all. We give the following as current rates :—

	Ready.	New Crop.
No. 1 Pessy	3-14.to 3-15	3-14-6.
No. 1 Club Delhi	3-11-6	3-11-6.
Red Admedabad	3-11.	3-11.

In Seeds there is almost nothing doing. Transactions are said to have taken place in Gujerat Rapeseed new crop at Rs. 5-14 per cwt., but as a general rule both buyers and sellers are indisposed to operate.

FREIGHTS are dull, and in the matter of rates tending downwards. We have not heard of any business to-day of noteworthy importance, and quotations remain unchanged. For open charter 21s. 3d. is the current figure.

EXCHANGE.—Business opened weak, and irregular at a reduction of 1-32d. from the closing rates of yesterday; but after receipt of the telegram from Washington, sellers practically withdrew, and it became impossible to obtain a quotation for Bank Bills, either ready or forward. To buy 1s. 6¼d. is still the nominal quotation for 3 months' sight Credits, but one buyer is said to have been out at 1-32d. less without getting hold of any bills. The market may be said to be in a state of suspended animation, in which nothing but absolutely forced business will be done until, at least, the begining of the end of the movement in America becomes visible. We call nominal quotations at the close this evening :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6 31-32d.	"
Do. Three months' sight.	1s. 6¼d.	"
Credits " " "	1s. 6¼d.	"
France " " "	1·92¼.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER, all things considered, has been remarkably steady. Fours ready are still maintained at Rs. 97½, and for January delivery we quote the advanced rate of Rs. 97⅝, but there are not many buyers at these figures.

SHARES.—The general tone of the market is very firm, and Mill shares are in request, especially for future delivery, which commands an advance in ready rates of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share. Bank of Bombay have advanced to Rs. 725. Bombay-Burmah Trading are rather better at Rs. 3,675 first issue.

COMMERCIAL ITEMS.

The *Liverpool Daily Post* has the following regarding the Cotton market on the day last mail left :—

The market closes firm, and there is every reason to look for a continued good business, as it is now generally admitted that spinners and manufacturers are largely under contract. It is true that the sales made have been at low prices, but the business has been done, and this will necessitate liberal operations in the raw material. No doubt an important rise in prices would lead to a slackened demand, but if more calico is really wanted it will take the basis of a much higher price than 5½d. to check business. As respects the prospects of supply, there is nothing new about the American crop. It is becoming more and more certain, however, that the greater part of the increase over last season will be taken by American and Continental spinners. The advices about the Egyptian crop are distinctly less favourable. From India the advices so far indicate a fair average yield, but it is too early yet to speak positively on the point.

The Miller of the 23rd November sums up to the position of the Wheat market as follows :—

America has been sensitive to every breath of rumour or statement of fact from the European seat of war, and has fluctuated daily, leaving off on Saturday with weakness, but still asking rates above the views of English buyers. As to shipments for the week, they were unprecedentedly small.

	At Ports.	Pacific.	Flour,	Maize,
To the	Wheat qrs.		bags.	qrs.
U.K.	5 000	40,000	86,000	40,000
Cont.	14,000	..	2,500	10,500

The visible supply is now about stationary, rather under six million qrs., which seems large, but that is relatively less so to the total yield of the country than the landed and floating stocks of the U.K. California naturally holds a great share of the total visible supply. Altogether the American wheat and flour markets that have stood the strain of autumn apathy are not likely to give way during the semi-suspended movement of supplies in winter.

The United Kingdom imports fully supply and rather exceed current requirements. For the week ending Nov. 14th, received—

252,630 qrs. of wheat, 504 lbs.
101,680 sacks of flour, 280 lbs.
67,8 0 qrs. of maize, 480 lbs.
480,100 qrs. of barley, oats, beans, and peas.

whilst farmers' deliveries keep about 60,000 qrs. from the schdule of markets making returns. The average price remains extremely low, 30s. 10d. per qr., terms of cheapness that the nation does not appear to realise.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	725
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	820x
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	587½
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	262
National Bank of India	37,32	250		5 pct	110

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	–	925
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	455
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	420
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	220	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,090
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	280
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	540
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	500	200	200	Rs. 16	165
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	..	215
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	780
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	300	12	165xd
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,360
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	2,625
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	500
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	500	Rs. 40	400xd
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	250xd
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	135
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	...	410
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	..	582½
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	500	..	3
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	172½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	575
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	645
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,125
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	2	51
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	760

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	..	..	£142
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	..	£100	..	..	£117

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,808	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	445
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	80,000	100	100	..	102
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	335
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	710
Bellary S.&W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	500
Bhownuggur Mills	9,0 0	100	100	...	9½
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	..	925
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	170
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 30	775
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 17½	710
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	647½
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	...	660
City of Bombay	600	1,000	1,000	..	835
Dhurumsey S.&W.Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	222½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	710
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	660
Golam Baba S. Co.	2,000	500	500	..	390
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	175
Hindustan Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	875
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	500	500	..	695
HydrabadSpinningCo	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,060xd
Impl.Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	500	36	440
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	570
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	500	..	560
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	500	..	450
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	1,000	...	1,090
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	950
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	875
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	147
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	160	2600
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	620
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	..	1,177½
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	25	25	..	200
Nowrojee Gooculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,490
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	—	560
Nigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	100	5		100
Narayan Cotton Mills	550	1,000	1,000	..	915
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	925
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..	570
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	...	107½
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	250	..	185
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,250	500	500	..	105
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000		790
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	..	135
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000		1,500
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1.340
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	..	670
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	415
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	250
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	575
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1.000	...	710

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship St Dunstan, 1,451 tons, Captain John Henry, sails to-day for Genoa with a genera cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Bancoora, 2,170 tons, Captain Geo Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (18th Nov), with a general cargo

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Kangra, 1,479 tons, Captain Johnstone, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (31st Oct), with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Lt. Brownring and Mr. Pinhey, and 4 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Euphrates, 499 tons, Captain Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Brown, Mrs. Land, Lt. Gardiner, Mr. C. B. Smith, Messrs. Fakirji and Sakarum, wives and 5 children, and 315 deck passengers.

THE Austro-Hung. Lloyd's Co's steam-ship Vorwaerts, 1,547 tons, Captain P. P. Andreaneck, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste (15 Nov), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—From Trieste to Bombay.—Mr. M B Peilman, Col Thomas and daughter. From Trieste to Colombo.—Mr Schulze and Mr Webber. From Trieste to Calcutta .—15 native deck. From Port Said to Colombo—3 native. From Jedda to Bombay, to Colombo and to Calcutta—789 pilgrims out of which 4 died between Jeddah and Aden, and 6 between Aden and Bombay.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
15	Kangra (s)	Stone	London, Oct. 31.
	Bokhara (s)	Weighell	London, Nov. 18.
	Bancoora (s)	Brown	Calcutta, Nov. 18.
	Vorwaerts (s)	Andreaneck	Trieste, Nov. 15.
	Euphrates (s)	Jones	Kurrachee, Dec. 12.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
15	Pachumba (s)	Macfadyen	Busreh.

The steam-ship St. Dunstan, John Henry, obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer R. Rubattino, for Genoa, &c.
" Euphrates, for Kurrachee.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 15.

FROM LONDON.

Lawada s—17 cases port, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Draco s—36 cases caracao, Treacher and Co.
Surat s—8 cases wine, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Cathay s—4 cases eau-de-cologne, 2 cases lavender water and 2 cases florida water, M Pallonjee.
Ganges s—2 casks German silver wire, Dawoodbhoy Khanbhoy ; 75 cases champagne, Lyon and Co ; 2 hogsheads brandy, D Cowasjee ; 5 hogsheads claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co ; 65 cases oilmanstore, Essoofally Sumsoodin and Co ; 221 kegs paints, Essoofally Kikabhoy ; 8 cases confectionery, Esmaljee Abdul Hussen ; 25 cases aniline dye, G Mooljee ; 7 cases hams, bacon and cheese, W J Essai.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall s—3 cases umbrellas, Jooma Sallay Mahomed ; 2 packages cutlery, Sawyer and Co ; 3 cases saddlery, Dunnett and Co ; 50 cases copper sheets, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.
Wistow Hall s—1 hogshead port wine, D Nusserwanjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Belgravia s—1 cask whisky, Wm Watson and Co.
Clan Buchanan s—51 cases whisky, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee 250 kegs red lead, Moosaji Khanbhoy.

FROM ANTWERP.

Ganges s—23 cases glassware, Rahim Cassum.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Singapore s—40 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co.
Cathay s—1 case jewellery, Morenas and Co.
Ganges s—3 cases saffron, Khuttow Ludha.

FROM VENICE.

Nizam s—32 cases soap, Allana Abdul Rahman.

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Ganges s—1 qr cask sherry, W J Essai.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Ganges s—33 cases brandy, Dajibhoy Dadabhoy.

FROM GENOA.

R Rubattino s—105 boxes silver bars (Rs. 3,43,000), the Chartered Bank of I A and China, 60 barrels fresh grapes, F Bozzoni.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, December 14.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·852
Temperature of the Air	74·3
Web Blub Thermometer	67·0
Dew Point	63·3
Relative humidity of Air	·692
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	80·5
Minimum do, do (read at 10 a.m.)	66·3
General Directions of Wind*	ESE, WSW, W, WNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	175

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DEC. 14.

DECEMBER 13.

Fordyce, Lt, Bo Comt Dept, from furlough, from England.
Conningham, Col, Mad, late Mad S C, on retirement, from Secunderabad.
Marter, Lt, Mad Rifle Ble, from leave, from Vingoorla.

DECEMBER 15.

Mander, Lt-Col, 3rd Bo Lt Inf, on duty, from Rajkot.
Luard, Col, Bl R E, on duty, from England.
Ommanney, Maj, 11th Bo Inf, to join, from England.
Marshall, Lt, Bl 1st West Kg Regt, on leave, from Rawal Pindi.
Brownrigg, Lt, Bo N Lanc Regt, on duty, from Quetta.

DEPARTURES.—DEC. 15.

Middleton, Col, Bo Rl Lanc Regt, on leave, to Poona.
Mander, Lt-Col, Bo 3rd Lt Inf, on duty, to Poona.
Marton, Col, Mad 14th Hussars, on duty, to Delhi.
Nicholls, Maj, Bl, 8th Bl Inf, on duty, to Camp of Exercise, Northern Force.
Ommanney, Maj, Bl, 11th Bl Inf, to join Regt, on service, to Burmah.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, December 16.

The following letter from the Adjutant-General, Bombay Army, is published for information :—

"No. A 17—3-13031.

Adjutant-General's Office, Poona, 11th Dec. 1885.

From the Adjutant-General, to the Officer Commanding Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

SIR,—I have the honour, by desire of General the Honourable A. E. Hardinge, to forward the enclosed Farewell Order to the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps on his relinquishing the honorary Colonelcy thereof; and to say that His Excellency will be much obliged by your publishing the same in Regimental Orders—I have, &c.,

A. LYTTELTON ANNESLEY, Brigr.-General,
Adjutant-General.

Bombay, 11th Dec., 1885.

His Excellency General Honourable A.E. Hardinge, C. B., Equerry to the Queen, Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, having this day resigned the honorary Colonelcy of the Bombay Voluneer Rifle Corps, takes the opportunity of recording his appreciation of the services of Lieutenant-Colonel the honourable Lyttelton H. Bayley, Commanding the Corps, and of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men under his command.

To the interest and attention shown by the Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding and others who have given their valuable time and support to the corps, His Excellency attributes its present high state of efficiency and augmentation in numbers.

His Excellency severes his connection with the Bombay Rifle Volunteers with regret, and he desires to convey to the regiment his sincere good wishes for its future, and the interest with which he will at all times hear of its well-being and efficiency."

The corps will be exercised in conjunction with the Bombay companies of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers in field manoeuvres on the 2nd January, 1886. There will be a special train for those attending the field day, on Saturday, the 2nd January, 1886, leaving the Bori-bunder station, G. I. P. Railway, at 5-30 a. m. (Madras time), 5 a. m. (Bombay time), stopping at Byculla, Chinchpoogly, Parel, and Dadur Stations. Cadets wishing to attend must obtain the leave of the Headmaster of their school and at Headquarters where passes will be issued, which they must produce at the railway stations. Red uniform will be worn.

Part of the force distribution, to be published hereafter, will be derailed at Coorla station, remainder at Ghat Cooper station. Chota hazri will be provided at both the stations named.

General Idea.

The railway having been destroyed south of Ghat Cooper, part of an advanced guard of a northern force advancing on Bombay is detrained at Ghat Cooper, and proceeds towards Bombay by the high road, and is opposed by a force proceeding from Bombay. The northern force will proceed across country to the XIII mile-stone on the high road, and taking advantage of the broken and rising ground to the south and west will take up a strong position to resist the stronger force proceeding from Bombay until the supposed main body of the northern force can come up.

The limits of the field of operations will be denoted by white flags, viz. :—the E. flag at the east end of the wooded ground to the south of the high road where it passes under the hill No. 1, and the N. flag half-way up the southern slope of hill No. 2. The umpire staff will be on hill No. 1, on which there will be flags placed on the east and west slopes. The remainder of the hill will be considered unpassable. There will also be a flag on the E. slope of hill No. 3.

The hill Nos. 1 and 3 will consequently be within the field operations, and a red flag if planted by the southern force, or a blue flag if planted by the northern force, on either or other commanding positions and protected by a force of skirmishers, will be taken to denote that two mountain guns have been planted there, which will present any formations in close order not under cover within range. The passage of the road at the foot of hill No. 1 will be the principal point of operations. No opposing bodies of troops are to approach within 100 yards of each other. The retirement of one party will be ordered by the umpires' orders for each force, and a rough sketch of the ground will be circulated for information at a later date.

Operations will be suspended on the 'Cease Fire' being sounded by the bugler, the flag on the umpire hill being lowered at the same time. No movements of troops will take place after this until the 'Fall in' is sounded.

Breakfast will be provided near Ghat Cooper station, and the special train will leave that station for Bombay at 2 p.m.

The Officers Commanding D Company should arrange for a small party of army signallers.

Officers Commanding Companies must notify to the Quartermaster the probable number who will be present not later than the 26th instant.

The Mounted Rifles will parade at the Kennedy Sea-face near the Churney-road Station at 7 a.m. on Thursday, the 17th instant. The carbines for the Mounted Rifles are ready for issue from this date, and it is requested that they will be carried on all parades.

Volunteers who have not fired their recruit course are requested to commence at Coorla on Thursday next. It is hoped that the cadets will proceed to Coorla by schools, and that at least (3) three days' notice may be given to Head-quarters to arrange for schools to shoot on separate days.

The following having been received is published for information, viz :—East India Railway Volunteer Officers' Prize, 1885—1886.

In order to prevent any misunderstanding as regards the description of target to be fired at for the above prize, it is hereby notified to all intending competitors that by Regulation targets is meant the new figure target 3rd, and 2nd class, at which the annual course of musketry has to be fired this season.

(Sd.) ALLEN MEARS, Major.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date, and posted to Companies as follows :—Vol. A. C. Torrick, to A Company. Vol. H. M. Good, to B Company. Vol. C. W. Lauder, to C. Company. Bugler Burrett, F Company, is transferred to the ranks as a Volunteer from this date.

From the 21st to the 31st inst., inclusive, one target, one each range, will be reserved for practice, and competition for the Western India Rifle Association Meeting, on the understanding that all intending competitors go to Coorla by the first train.

By order,
H. HODGKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to Bombay Gazette Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
*** AGENTS WANTED.

PERFECT FITTING GLASSES.

THE REVEREND EDWARDS Summers, Principal Serampore College, writes :—" After a long time, I write to say that the spectacles with the new lenses that you have put in suit me very well indeed. I would have written sooner but that I have not been able to write at all for some weeks past. Having recovered the use of my hand, I take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the skill with which you have managed to suit my eyes, both when I first came to you, and afterwards, when my sight had improved through the rest that I gave them, and the use of the first pair of spectacles supplied. If this letter will be of use to you as a testimonial, you are welcome to use it."

Pamphlet, with instructions how to get properly suited for Mofussil Residents, free on application.

N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,
New Buildings, 28, Meadows-street, (Opposite FortChapel,) Bombay.
13, Old Court House Street, and No. 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

MESSRS. MARCKS and COMPANY, Ld., in re-organising the optician department of their business desire to bring into still greater prominence these universally popular, though highly priced, spectacles which their long experience enables them to recommend with confidence as being really what the name implies the most perfect spectacles that can be worn—Only the purest and hardest Brazillian pebble is used, and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, parallel to the plane of the natural cleavage of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic refraction while in the frames, of the very best materials and the most perfect finish, special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by, and resulting from, his wide practical experience of the subject; and the extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use. First class certificate and silver medal, the Highest Award for excellence.
Calcutta Exhibition 1883-84.

In taking over the above agency the Company have made arrangements in virtue of which they are now able to offer.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES in steel frames at slightly reduced rates.

MARCKS & CO., Limited.
Opposite University Clock Tower,
BOMBAY.

IMPERISHABLE ABERDEEN GRANITE, —Alex. Macdonald and Co., Ld., Aberdeen Granite Works, Aberdeen, Scotland, workers in Polished Granites to the Queen. Architectural and Monumental work sent to all parts of the world. For designs and particulars apply to the Works, Aberdeen, or London Branch, 373 Easton-road N. W.

SASSOON INSTITUTE AND LIBRARY.
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(TWO DOORS FROM WATSON'S HOTEL.)
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THIS Society, ESTABLISHED for the DIFFUSION of SCIENTIFIC, LITERARY, and MECHANICAL KNOWLEDGE, possesses a Library containing upwards of 10,000 books, to which the best new works are being constantly added. The Reading Room is well supplied with the illustrated and other papers including the CALCUTTA, MADRAS, and PUNJAB papers, and the best Magazines are also provided for the use of Members.

SUBSCRIPTION :—Life Members, Rs. 150 ; Ordinary Members, Rs. 6 per quarter. Visitors to Bombay are allowed the use of the Reading Room on payment of Rs. 2 per month, or 8 annas per week.

A LIST OF NEW BOOKS RECEIVED IS PUBLISHED IN THIS COLUMN EVERY MONDAY.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

COUSSMAKER—November 15, at Guildford, the wife of Major M. F. Coussmaker, Bombay Staff Corps, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

TASKER—December 11, at his residence at Byculla, Nasarwanjee Cooverjee Tasker, aged 43.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1885.

MR. FAWCETT has not had to wait long for a biographer. Within little more than a year after his death the story of his life has been told by Mr. Leslie Stephen, who has applied himself to the task with all the advantage that a long and intimate personal acquaintance with the subject of the memoir could supply. Mr. Stephen's "Life of Fawcett" will doubtless be one of the books of the season. His fine critical faculty, his trained perception of the psychological element in his subject, and his keen sympathy with the character which he has undertaken to depict, have specially qualified him for being the biographer of Mr. Fawcett. The chapters of the work in which Mr. Fawcett's labours as the interpreter to the English people of the wants of the people of India are described, will claim special notice hereafter ; but for the moment it is the personality which lives in Mr. Stephen's pages that will most closely arrest the attention of the reading public. The peculiar position which Mr. Fawcett held in the esteem of all classes of his countrymen makes his name something more than a memory ; it is the centre and object of a personal admiration of which no better token, perhaps, can be exhibited than the sorrowing confession which an English workman made when, in writing to Mrs. Fawcett to condole with her in her bereavement, he said, "His advice was always sound, good, and practical, and full of sympathy—a good private friend to all men." Kings who have loved to be called and to call themselves the "fathers of their people" have their wholesome analogue in a leader of the democracy upon whose grave the honest and disinterested gratitude of the people prompts them to inscribe such a title. This "private friend to all men" owed his unique position to the quality herein so naïvely indicated. The people were in his eyes something different from an aggregate of unknown men who had votes, and of whom the highest use that could be made, and to whom the highest service that could be rendered, were to employ them in promoting at the ballot-box some visionary schemes intended to make a political party popular, and to prolong its hold upon office. It was the human factor in politics that monopolised his interest and his labours. Perhaps it was mainly through this that he was so indifferent to distinctions in rank that, as has been said, he was equally at his ease with a Prime Minister, an agricultural labourer, or a senior wrangler. His services to the people of India and of England had their root and origin in a living sympathy with all men. It might be said of him, as is said of the ideal Bishop who is one of the most loveable creations of French fiction, that with him the first question was not, "Have you a name ?" but "Have you a need ?" Hence the two hundred millions in these lands whom he had never seen were clients united to him in the bonds of a close sympathetic dependence. He looked at all social problems not more in the light of political economy than in the light of a wholesome human sentiment. His political life was a constant protest against the "Am I my brother's keeper ?" of which the practical outcome is a life of cynical political dilettantism. But for him the time would have been much farther off than it is when English politicians will recognise the direct claims of India upon as large a portion of their care as they now give to the demands of the discontented interests nearer at hand.

Much has been said of the strength of character, the iron will, which enabled Mr. Fawcett to triumph over obstacles that would have daunted most men, even men of strength and courage. In this there was a heroism which will claim its worshippers so long as his name is fresh in the national memory. But a life which does not rise beyond a magnificent *tour de force* is not the highest kind of life. Strength of will might have opened out for him the career of a prosperous lawyer, winning verdicts for his clients and fame and fortune for himself ; but it would have made small contribution to the stock of human well-being which it was the purpose of his public career to advance. He was a man with a mission, and his own political success was only the incidental purpose of that mission. We learn, indeed, that very early in life he was ambitious of a Parliamentary career. "I started life as a boy," he wrote, in one of the few letters which Mr. Leslie Stephen has printed, "with the ambition some day to enter the House of Commons. Every effort, every endeavour, which I have ever put forth has had this object in view. I have continually tried, and shall, I trust, still try, not only honourably to gratify my desire, but to fit myself for such an important trust. And now the realization of these hopes has become something even more than the gratification of an ambition. I feel that I ought to make any sacrifice, to endure any amount of labour, to obtain this position, because every day I become more deeply impressed with the powerful conviction that this is the position in which I could be of the greatest use to my fellow-men, and that I could, in the House of Commons, exert an influence in removing the social evils of our country, and especially the paramount one—the mental degradation of millions." The catastrophe of his life came only two years after he had thus laid out a plan for his labours, yet we know how it failed to turn him aside from his deliberately chosen purpose. We know, too, how closely the record of his work conforms to the high ideal which he set before himself in a letter which was written sufficiently in confidence that it may be deemed little more than thinking aloud. No man who has ever attained to eminence in public life has been less moved by personal ambition. Thirty years have passed since he wrote that his purpose was to be of use to his fellow-men, and there is nothing in the record of a career which is now known to all men which will make one of Mr. Fawcett's countrymen believe that he ever for a moment lowered his purpose to one of personal ambition. He had nothing to gain by the sacrifices and the labour which made up his public life. When he gave the first place in his public affection to the people of India he must have recognized—if thoughts of that kind ever intruded upon him—that he had nothing to gain by becoming the champion of their interests that he could not have gained by choosing clients nearer at hand. He knew well enough that, at that time at any rate, a politician did not increase his popularity or strengthen his Parliamentary position by taking up a cause in which only a narrow circle of cultured enthusiasts affected to take interest. The first word that he uttered in behalf of India was an irrefragable proof of his disinterestedness.

How far Mr. Fawcett could have kept in touch with some of the more recent developments of political activity in his own ranks, is in a large degree a matter of speculation. He would not have listened with satisfaction to Mr. Chamberlain's demonstration that the working classes of England are so greatly in need of free education, and the agricultural labourers so greatly in need of becoming free-holders, that English statesmen must put off to a more convenient time the claims of India upon the care of Parliament. Nor would he have been in touch with the movement for free education to which Mr. Chamberlain has given life. His view was that education was worth much more than all the money that the working classes of England are ever likely to be asked to pay for it, and that to give it them for nothing would lead them to undervalue it, and would diminish their sense of responsibility for the teaching of their children. He put in a practical form those of the individualistic theories of Mr. Herbert Spencer which are not mere theories, and he went far enough in that direction to have put himself in conflict with much that has been heard of late about the capacity of the State for making poverty disappear from the earth at the cost of landlords and capitalists. There is a vast difference between the liberation of the tenure of land from artificial restrictions, which he advocated, and the creation of artificial modes of distribution which statesmen have lately advocated who look more to an immediate party advantage than to anything else. Many voices have been raised during the past six months upon these matters, and it has been a national disadvantage that the voice of one who could have spoken upon them with far greater authority than Mr. Chamberlain, and whose sympathy with the needs and aspirations of the poor was at least as great as his, has been silenced. His teaching was never more needed than now, and it is well that the story of his life and work has been told while his influence is still strong, and while it is still possible to appeal with effect from more doubtful teachers to his sober sense, his fairness, and his far-seeing estimates of the working of plausible schemes for the amelioration of the condition of the people—and of political parties.

THE papers received by this week's mail exhibit a marvellous want of prescience on the part of the analysts of public events in estimating the significance of the Conservative successes during the first two or three days of the elections. The *Times*, the *Standard*, the *Morning Post*, and even some of the Liberal papers, wrote as though the full triumph of the Conservatives were assured. "That which yesterday was a strong probability," one of them wrote, "is to-day a certainty." The *Pall Mall Gazette*, which has lately fallen off woefully in political judgment and prescience, had, after the third day's pollings, an article headed "All up !" which only proved that it is "all up" with the *Pall Mall's* reputation as a prophetic journal. Our metropolitan contemporaries were too near at hand to rightly estimate the meaning of what was going on around them. They could not see the wood for the trees. In India we could see less of the details of the fight, but we kept cool, and avoided hasty judgments. None of us, so far as we know, so hopelessly blundered in our forecasts as many of the London papers did. They were as unwise as the French Conservatives, who illuminated when one day's ballottings had put them in jubilant spirits, but who nevertheless have had to go to the Chamber a hopeless minority. The moral of it all is so common-place that we are almost ashamed to point it. If some one else had not said it rather more than once we might, in all the pride of a justified prudence, say to London journalists "Don't prophecy unless you know."

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

OLDHAM, Nov. 27.

UP to 2 a.m. to-day 232 members of the new Parliament had been elected, of whom 113 are Conservatives, 108 Liberals, and 11 Parnellites. The Conservatives, therefore, have a small majority already, and this will probably be increased, for the latest reports from the counties show that the agricultural labourer has not been taken in by Mr. Chamberlain, while the farmers are this time on our side to a man. Sir Charles Dilke was right in predicting five months ago that a "clean sweep" would be made at the general election, only, unfortunately for his reputation for political foresight, it is the Conservatives and not the Liberals who are, to use M. de Morny's expression, "on the side of the broom handle." The greatest gains are in London and Lancashire. Sir C. Dilke only escaped by the skin of his teeth in Chelsea, and I hope to hear to-day that his friend, Mr. Firth, has been beaten by Sir R. Lethbridge in North Kensington. Elsewhere, in the metropolitan boroughs, the single member constituencies have vindicated the wisdom of Lord Salisbury in insisting upon this scheme of redistribution as likely to be of the greatest benefit to the Conservative party. In the City of London Conservative feeling is so strong that a Liberal could not win even with the aid of a split in the Tory Committee. But the most extraordinary testimony to the popularity of the present Government is afforded by the results of the polling in Liverpool and Manchester. The former city does not send a single Liberal member to Parliament, while Manchester only makes an exception in the case of Sir Henry Roscoe, the distinguished and much esteemed professor of chemistry. Jacob Bright and Mr. Slagg are sent to the right-about. Mr. Arthur Arnold shares the same fate in Salford, Mr. J. K. Cross, the late Under-Secretary for India, at Bolton. Among other distinguished Liberals who have been rejected by the constituencies are Mr. Childers, Sir A. Hayter, Mr. G. W. Russell, and Mr. Lyulph Stanley. Our contest here was one of the hardest fought anywhere in the kingdom. The Liberal party in Oldham have a tower of strength in Mr. S. R. Platt, head of the great firm of Platt and Company, who have sent out so much machinery for your Indian cotton mills, and who employ some 7,000 or 8,000 men in their workshops. Mr. Pratt has naturally very great influence in the borough, and, although a strong Churchman himself, and greatly opposed to Mr. Chamberlain's proposals, he, for old acquaintance sake, took up Mr. Stanley's cause very warmly at this election, and went about to the Liberal meetings entreating the electors "not to split between Hibbert and Maclean," but to vote straight for Hibbert and Stanley. The advice had a considerable effect in reducing my majority, for a good many moderate Liberals who had intended to give me a vote resolved to follow Mr. Platt's example and go with their party. Mr. Stanley, who is a very outspoken and dogmatic Radical, consented to give them an excuse for changing their minds, by stating that he would not bring up the question of disestablishment in the coming Parliament, and that he thought it possible the Church might, by reforming herself, become ultimately so popular as not to need to be disestablished. In these circumstances, although I had still some support from the other side, I might have failed if the English Catholics and Irish Nationalists had not come to the rescue. The priests supported me because I had spoken out in favour of religious education, and the Parnellites favoured me rather than my Conservative colleague, Mr. Taylor Whitehead, because my chances of success were considered better than his, and their great object was to defeat "the coercionist Stanley." The result was that I got the second place on the poll. The Irish, however, did not give a solid vote, old associations with the Radicals being still too powerful with many of them, or I should undoubtedly have been at the head of the poll. Still, I am in. The majority is not very large, but, as Mercutio says, "it is enough, it will serve." At last, I have realised the dream of my life, and am a member of the English Parliament. I think my many friends in India will be delighted to hear of my success. Among the hundred telegrams of congratulation I have received since Wednesday night, from all parts of the country, not a few are from old Anglo-Indians whom I had not heard of for years. The natives of India will now have an opportunity of judging for themselves if the man whom the Bombay Presidency Association proscribed is really an enemy to the country in which he made his fortune and reputation. By the way, it is a curious thing that the candidates especially favoured by the educated natives, Mr. Slagg, Mr. Jacob Bright, Mr. W. Digby, and Baboo Lalmohun Ghose himself, have all come to signal and well-deserved grief. Mr. Digby's defeat one hails with particular satisfaction, as he has made himself the mere agent of discontented Baboodom. He went down to Chiswick lately, and made a most scandalous attack on Lord G. Hamilton for his conduct as Under-Secretary for India seven years ago. Sir G. Birdwood replied to Mr. Digby with a crushing letter, which must greatly have helped to secure the latter's defeat in Paddington. To return to myself. I have been nearly knocked down by the tremendously heavy work of the campaign. The excitement during the three hours the votes were being counted—you will see that we have the heaviest poll in the whole country at Oldham—was intense, and grew quite painful at last. I could not sit still, but kept walking up and down from the platform reserved for the candidates and their friends into the body of the hall. At last the figures were all added up. The Mayor came down from the platform with the fateful paper in his hand, and he and the Town Clerk, with the legal agents of the two parties looking on to check the numbers, proceeded to put down on another sheet of paper the formal declaration of the poll. A moment before Alderman Buckley, a strong Liberal partisan, had said to me, quietly, "You are one of the members for Oldham." How he knew the result, I cannot tell ; but his prophecy was correct. My agent looked up just as the Mayor was finishing the formal copy of the declaration, and made me a slight inclination of the head. Then I knew all was right. Immediately afterwards the Mayor called for silence and read out the numbers. There was a stampede of messengers of both sides from the Town Hall into the square outside, and such a shout went up, from the many thousands waiting for the news, as might have been heard at Manchester. Mr. Hibbert proposed, and I seconded, a vote of thanks to the Mayor and Town Clerk, but my heart was so full of emotions of joy and gratitude that I almost broke down. Stanley behaved very well. He asked one of his friends to feel his pulse and tell him if it did not beat as calmly as usual ; but it is easier to bear defeat than success without nervousness. He also came up to me, and said, very frankly, "I think you would have congratulated me if I had won ; let me congratulate you." Mr. Hibbert came too, and shook hands, saying he hoped we should work together harmoniously, in local matters at all events. The contest, though severe, has been fought without bitterness, and one of my friends, who is at the same time a severe critic, told me I had not said a word in the campaign which I need wish to recall. The scene which ensued when I left the Town Hall baffles description. I have been "the popular candidate" with the crowd, their favourite cry in greeting me at public meetings being, "Go it, owd champion," the word "owd" being meant not as a reflection on my age, but as a term of endearment. As I went down the Town Hall steps I was surrounded by cheering partisans and half carried, half hustled, down the streets for nearly half-a-mile to the Conservative Club. The police made desperate efforts to keep off the pressure, and after a time were able to form a guard round me. At the Club I was hoisted, heavy weight as I am, on men's shoulders, and carried across the room to a table on which I was at last deposited. Then followed any amount of cheering and congratulations, my wife, who had had to wait at the Club for the news, being the first to welcome me. It was three o'clock before we got home, and, in spite of all I had gone through, I felt as happy as a king.

I promised you a long letter this week, but you must let me off for another week. My time is so cut up here that I shall have no rest till I get home.

J. M. M.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN TREACHER AND COMPANY'S WAREHOUSES.

A FIRE broke out in Messrs. Treacher and Company's warehouses at Byculla last night at half-past twelve. The fire was noticed in that part of the large buildings where the chemicals and medical apparatus are stored. The combustible nature of the stores fed the flames, and the whole range was in a blaze in a very short time. The police lost no time in repairing to the scene, but it is feared there is little chance of saving any portion of the warehouses, or the large shop adjoining them. The whole neighbourhood was roused by the cries of fire, and the natives and Europeans living in the vicinity were rudely wakened from their rest, and took refuge in the streets. Byculla about this part is very thickly populated, and fears were held that the fire might extend to the adjoining houses. From the situation and formation of the premises the police were unable to pull down or destroy any portion of them that had not been caught by the flames and the fire had all its own way. As we go to press the fire is still burning, and precautions are being taken to saturate well the neighbouring houses, so that there will be little chance of the flames extending to them. The loss, as may be supposed, is enormous. At Byculla are situated the warehouses of the firm and their head office. The manager, who lives on the premises, did his utmost in assisting the police, of whom almost all the force were present, acting under the direction of Seperintendent Smith.

ENTERTAINMENT TO VOLUNTEER CADETS.

YESTERDAY afternoon Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Lyttelton H. Bayley entertained the Cathedral High School Company of Volunteer Cadets at his bungalow in Harkness-road, Malabar Hill. The cadets, who form a company of about fifty, and whose drill and deportment do credit to them and to Lieutenant savage, marched from Churney-road station with the newly formed fife and drum band at their head. Colonel Bayley gave the boys a hearty reception, and they made full use of the opportunity which he had given them for enjoying themselves. They entered with boyish ardour into tug-of-war and other games, and their amusements afforded great interest to the party of friends whom Colonel Bayley had invited. The Commander-in-Chief, General Sir Robert Phayre, was present, and with him were three Italian officers who are on their way to Delhi for the Camp of Exercise—Colonel Saletta, Captain Valaris, and Captain Montenero. A bountiful repast was provided for the boys in the dining-room, the Volunteer Band playing meanwhile. The compound was charmingly lighted with Chinese lanterns, and nothing was wanting to minister to the enjoyment of the boys. When darkness had set in they marched back in admirable order, carrying with them a hearty appreciation of the kindness that they had received from Colonel Bayley.

TELEGRAMS.

AFFAIRS IN MANDALAY.

DEATH OF THE SACRED ELEPHANT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, Dec. 14.

The Buddhist archbishop yesterday informed Colonel Sladen that he would assist him in every way in pacifying the country. He had notified to all his district priests that the English would respect their religion. He urgently implored them one and all to promote peace.

The King's sacred white elephant died on the 8th inst. The Mengyis, according to custom, requested that the elephant might lie in state for three days. For sanitary reasons the General refused, saying he was willing to pay any other respect. On the following day the burial took place amidst a large concourse of people.

The arrival of steamers with produce will tend largely to quiet the country.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Dec. 15.

The *Rangoon Gazette's* correspondent with the Ningyan column wires that the Somersetshire men returned on Sunday from Shoaymyo, 28 miles off, bringing sixteen small brass guns of the Whitworth pattern, and one mortar. They also found a large number of shells. They encountered no opposition, but villagers *en route* complained of having been looted by dacoits. In the vicinity of Ningyan all is quiet. The Governor has not yet surrendered, but the inhabitants are returning in large numbers. Two dacoit leaders were put in irons the day after our arrival.

Fourteen Europeans and sixteen natives died from cholera, but only one sepoy after our arrival at Ningyan.

It is rumoured that the Burmese are collecting at Yemithen.

Mr. Bernard on visiting Minhla said he was exceedingly pleased with the arrangements made by Mr. Phayre and Major Channer for the pacification of the country, which have been eminently successful.

A refusal to accept the Burmese coin which has hitherto obtained currency here is causing considerable distress among the poorer classes. Having assumed charge of the country the Government treasurers for a certain time should exchange the Burmese coin for English money to prevent loss to holders.

The Kenwoon is still a prisoner in the Clive. Five princes, sons of Kanoung Prince, brother to the late King, arrived yesterday from Mandalay. They had been imprisoned since their uncle Theebaw ascended the throne, but had been protected by the Tinedah. They attribute to him their lenient treatment. Rumour says that they will be sent to Tavoy. It will be an unwise measure to keep them in the province. They should be sent to India, where it is impossible that they can create disaffection.

Theebaw is said to have jewellery worth four lakhs with him. The Queen-mother has two lakhs. She is likely to be sent to Mergui.

THEEBAW AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 15.

The landing of Theebaw attracted an immense crowd of people of all classes.

At 6-45 the Master Attendant, Captain Taylor, and Mr. J. D. Rees, Political Agent, went on board the Canning, and after a few minutes' stay on board left again with Theebaw, two Queens, two miads of honour, and one man servant. On the pier, awaiting the arrival of the boat, were Brigadier-General Johnston, Commanding the Eastern District; Colonel Weldon, Commissioner of Police; Mr. Simpson, Deputy Commissioner; and Colonel C. Le Messurier, who commands the escort.

At 7-15 the boat arrived at the pier, which had been cleared of the general public. The officials had some little trouble in lifting the ladies from the boat to the landing-stage, but in a few minutes all were safely seated in the pier car, and taken to the shore end of the pier. The King wore a band of white muslin round his head, a straw-coloured jacket, and bright-coloured cloth. The ladies were dressed in brilliant rich clothes, but had no head-dress. Each wore a handsome necklace of pearls and diamonds. All wore shoes.

The crowd was very quiet, and the party were soon despatched to the Mansion.

At the Mansion they were met by the Hon. H. E. Sullivan, the Hon. G. C. Master, and the Hon. W. Wilson, members of the Executive Government.

The Mansion is guarded by twenty-eight police and seventeen men from the 28th Regiment, all under the orders of Inspector Eaton.

The Public Works Department have received orders to at once repair some of the best buildings in the abandoned fort of Ranipet for the reception of the Burmese detenus. Ranipet is a small town near Waljapet, upon the left bank of the river Palar, and opposite the town of Arcot It was a military cantonment until 1855.

STEAMER CASUALTY.

The Canning left Madras this morning to assist the steamer Karamania; but no definite news has been received as to the latter vessel.

THE MADRAS RAILWAY.

The Bellary branch of the Madras Railway is to be sold to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company for thirty lakhs, on the understanding that the company maintain the line on both broad and narrow gauges at its own cost.

THE MYSORE GOLD COMPANY.

Transactions are reported to-day from London in £1 shares of the Mysore Gold Company at £6-18-9 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

GENERAL WILSON'S SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

The statement made by the *Times* that General Elliott Hughes has been appointed to succeed General Wilson as Military Member of the Viceroy's Council is confirmed.

THE GOVERNMENT AND PARLIAMENT.

Government has decided to meet the new Parliament, and will take the earliest opportunity of ascertaining whether they are in possession of the confidence of the House.

THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.

PARIS, Dec. 14.

The French Government has presented a Note to the Great Powers in favour of the union of Bulgaria and Roumelia under the rule of Prince Alexander.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 14.

The Porte has sent Madjid Pacha in order to confer with Prince Alexander, who has intimated his readiness to receive him.

THE BLAND ACT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.

A Bill has been introduced into the Senate for suspending the coinage of silver.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 14.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Clyde arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 14.

The Hall Line steamer Merton Hall arrived here this afternoon.

SUEZ, Dec. 14.

The City Line steamer City of Carthage left here for Bombay on the evening of the 12th inst.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lalpoora, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie left here yesterday evening.

LISBON, Dec. 15.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Almora, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats dull.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4¼

The Manchester market has been quiet.

4 per cent.	Rupee Paper	73¼
4½ "	"	74½
3 "	Consols for account	99½
3½ "	Sterling Loan	98¾
4½ "	French Rentes	109¼
Bar Silver		47 1-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(DECEMBER 15.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

RANGOON, Dec. 15.—Tavoy route to Bangkok interrupted beyond Rangoon.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, Dec. 14.	
10 p.m.	72·2
TUESDAY, Dec. 15.	
6 a.m.	68·4
10 a.m.	73·6
2 p.m.	77·9
4 p.m.	76·9

At the ballot which closed yesterday, the Hon. F. Forbes Adam, of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., was re-elected Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for 1886.

Mr. Justice Scott commenced at the High Court yesterday the hearing of a heavy suit brought by Mr. C. A. Turner, Official Assignee, and assignee of the estate of Alladinbhoy Hubibbhoy, some years ago a man of enormous wealth, but now an adjudged insolvent, to recover nearly two lakhs of rupees from Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, a well-known Khoja merchant, as damages and costs, and to order him to make a full discovery of all the property of Alladinbhoy which has come to his hands, and of his dealings therewith, and to account for the rents, income, and profits thereof. It was alleged that, as brother of Alladinbhoy, the defendant entered into a scheme with him for the purpose of defrauding the creditors and made an ostensible loan to him of Rs 2,25,000, on the mortgage of his immoveable properties; but that the whole transaction was a sham, the moneys really being the moneys of Alladinbhoy himself. In his written statement, the defendant denied all the material allegations of the plaint, saying it was a false statement that he ever entered into a scheme with Alladinbhoy to defraud the latter's creditors. The loan of Rs. 2,25,000 was a *bonâ fide* loan made out of his own proper moneys; and if accounts were taken, it would be found that Alladinbhoy was largely indebted to the firm of Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and Co. The defendant further submitted that the plaintiff's claim was barred by the statute of limitation. Mr. Lang, the plaintiff's counsel had not finished his opening statement at the rising of the court.

It is reported that the office of Chief Clerk of the Small Causes Court, now vacant, will be converted into a registrarship; and that it is intended to invest the new Clerk with the powers of a fifth judge for the disposal of petty cases.

Mr. Stuart Cumberland and Mrs. Cumberland have for the past week been guests of the Dewan of Baroda. H. H. the Gaekwar welcomed them most cordially to his capital, and treated them to a cheetah hunt, arranged especially for their entertainment. Mr. and Mrs. Cumberland have gone to Calcutta.

The *Caspian*, in its issue last to hand, announces the arrival at Baku on the 1st November of the famous English naturalist, Dr. Aitchison. The Dr. Aitchison referred to is of course the botany and natural history member of our Boundary Commission, who has returned from Afghanistan to England through Russian territory. The *Caspian* adds that Dr. Aitchison's botanical collection alone filled 47 cases, while he had with him, *inter alia*, four live stags and a young tiger.

The Russian Government has, according to the *Journal des Débats*, decided to create a port at Mikhailoffsky, upon the Caspian, and, by means of a railway which will connect this port with Krasnovodsk, to open up direct communication between the Caucasian ports on the Caspian and Astrakhan. Owing to the shallowness of the water, the Gulf of Mikhailoffsky was not accessible to vessels of heavy tonnage; the consequence being that goods to be carried by the Transcaspian Railway had to be reshipped to flat-bottomed punts, thus increasing the carriage to a very considerable extent. These drawbacks were brought into special prominence at the opening of the works upon the Transcaspian Railway, as the workmen as well as the materials had all to be sent round by way of Baku and Astrakhan. The enterprise has been facilitated by the discovery in the northern part of the gulf of a new bed, which can easily be made 14ft. deep, and this will suffice to admit the largest vessels navigating in the Caspian Sea. All the work required to be done will be the extracting of 14,000 cubic feet of sand, the cost of which will not exceed 50,000 roubles. The total expense of constructing the port is estimated at 120,000 roubles, and this sum is included in the estimate of the Central Asian Railway, the construction of which will be much simplified by the connection of the Gulf of Mikhailoffsky with Astrakhan and Baku.

A letter in the St. Petersburg *Novosti*, from Djarkent, describes the disorders and dangers in Chinese Kuldja and on the Russian frontier as greatly on the increase. On the 7th of September a party of marauders burnt a large quantity of standing corn, and while a Chinese detachment sent against them was resting they surprised and murdered ten of the soldiers and one officer, and pursued the rest into the fortress of Tchinchagos. About the same time another party of brigands in the Talkinsky Hills slaughtered no fewer than 300 infantry and 100 cavalry soldiers to the last man; and on the 13th of October 300 more Chinese Bashi-Bazouks laid waste the settlement of Ak-Tuipe, near Kuldja Town. Most of the brigands are Chinese deserters, and the small number of Cossack pickets are unable to prevent similar acts of murder and plunder on Russian territory.

A despatch received at Tashkend from Bokhara announces that the new Ameer, Said Abdul Ahad, proceeded in state to the mosque on horseback, and met with an enthusiastic reception from the people along the route. The new Ameer's decrees, issued on his accession to the throne, cause complete satisfaction among the whole population. The elder brothers of the Ameer have sent a special messenger to Bokhara to convey to Said Abdul Ahad the assurance of their devotion.

Truth writes in regard to the capture of Minhla:—"Amongst the wounded I notice the name of Major Macneill; but I am glad to find that he is not seriously hurt, for the services of this officer must be of great importance just now on the staff of General Prendergast. His former visit to Mandalay was under slightly different circumstances. When at Simla, some few years ago, as one of the staff of the Intelligence Branch, his special department was Burmah. At that time—as, indeed, we have more or less for the last ten years—we were expecting a row with Theebaw, and Major Macneill, who, by the way, is an excellent photographer, decided to go to the heart of the country for his data, the accounts received being widely divergent. Accordingly, as the Burmese officials were far from friendly, he passed the frontier, and appeared at Mandalay as "Mr. Macneill, photographer." He was viewed with some suspicion, but eventually secured a small shanty on the outskirts of the capital, in which he was jealously allowed to carry on his adopted profession. During the day he photographed ambitious Burmese belles for a small sum, and he preserves as a memento a very fine collection, the women being decidedly well-favoured, and their costume very quaint, though not quite likely to meet the views of one of our bishops. In the early morning what more natural, in such a climate, than that he should take a constitutional, and in that way, by the aid of a prismatic compass, and by what Sandhurst cadets call shooting a few angles, he, in a few months, made a complete plan of the defences of the town."

The Franco-Burmese treaty of commerce has been officially promulgated in Paris.

Attention is called in German medical journals to the fact that so far back as 1849 the usefulness of inoculation with rabies-poison as an antidote and preventive against the effects of bites by mad dogs was discussed in Jahr's "Klinischen Anweisungen," in the articles on "Poisoning" and "Dog Rabies." Constantine Hering, a physician then living in Philadelphia, is there mentioned as having actually made use of this remedy.

The Queen has appointed Mr. Clifford Lloyd to be Lieutenant-Governor and Colonial Secretary of the Colony of Mauritius and its dependencies.

A pension of three hundred pounds per annum has been offered to Professor Huxley, in recognition of his eminent scientific services.

An official notification from the Danish Ministry of Marine announces that Denmark is poorer by the loss of an island and of an interesting natural object. South of the island Suderoe, one of the Faroe group, a mighty cliff rose sheer out of the sea to a height of from 80ft. to 100ft. Looked at sidewise from a distance at sea, it resembled a great ship in full sail; but seen from Suderoe, it presented the appearance of a monk, whence it received from the Faroese the name of Munken. The Monk was not merely a picturesque object, it was also a valuable land-mark for sailors, warning them against a dangerous whirlpool which swept around its base. But it is now only a thing of the past. Last year a portion of the cliff fell down, and this year all that remained was broken off just below the water-line, leaving in its place a dangerous reef, which is covered even at low water. Fortunately, it was uninhabited, so no lives were lost. The occurrence is noteworthy as proving that the continuous wash of the sea, aided probably in the winter by the action of driving ice blocks, is able to saw through immense masses of rock consisting of hard basalt, cutting them clean across at the water's edge.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the *Standard* is authorised to state that Mr. Gamel, at whose sole expense the late expedition to the Kara Sea, under Lieutenant Hovgaard, was undertaken, intends, provided his enterprise be seconded by the Government, to send his steamer Dijmphna next summer on an expedition, under an officer of the Danish Royal Navy, to the east coast of Greenland, to explore and lay down the coast line between 66·08 deg., the farthest northward point attained by Captain Holms's expedition, and 70 deg. On the other hand, Mr. Gamel states that he has at present renounced all intention of sending another expedition to the North Pole.

A Reuter's telegram from Copenhagen states that M. Horup, editor of the newspaper *Politiken* and Vice-President of the Folkething, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for publishing an article of an insulting character against the King. M. Martin, editor of another Danish newspaper, has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment and the payment of the costs of the trial for publishing an article calling upon the people to take up arms in order to secure the triumph of their political views.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Times* says that the sixth sitting of the Conference, which had been expected to be decisive, or at least to finally determine the course of action of the Powers, ended, like the others, with a negative result, occasioned again by the absence of instructions to Sir W. White, who was the only member raising this objection. There has been much comment on the circumstance, because the other Powers are exercising strenuous pressure on the Palace and the Porte to encourage a belief that England entertains hidden views, or at best that Lord Salisbury is influenced by a desire to await the issue of the elections before giving final instructions in foreign questions. The *Standard's* correspondent states that both the Palace and the Porte are highly indignant with the policy of the Salisbury Cabinet in the present crisis, which policy is in Turkish circles declared to be more Gladstonian than Mr. Gladstone's, in view of the English elections:—

However excellent Lord Salisbury's policy may be for the future of Turkey, it is entirely misunderstood by this Government, and if persisted in will, I am afraid, entirely alienate the Turks from England, and cause them to throw themselves completely into the arms of Russia. It is useless to point out to the Turks that Russia's friendship of to-day is a snare, with the view of carrying out her aims on Turkey later on. Of this they are perfectly aware, but they desire immediate satisfaction in the return to the *status quo ante*, which they say would have been secured at an early stage of the Conference had it not been for British opposition.

It is reported from Lima that General Caceres has been defeated by the Government forces at Jauja. Five hundred prisoners were taken. The losses on the Government side were slight. A later telegram says that a despatch from Lima announces that Caceres has been abandoned by nearly all his officers, and that the revolution is generally considered to be completely crushed.

Compulsory insurance has recently grown extensively in Germany. It has been found that the number of persons compelled by the law to insure against sickness is about 4,000,000. Besides this number, most of the local authorities have availed themselves of the power to compel further classes of the population to insure against sickness, so that the total number of persons who are subjected to the law of insurance against sickness is really a much larger one.

The latest news from the Silverton Mines is that the water difficulty has been overcome for the time being. For some weeks the miners were dependent on water which was carted a distance of twenty-five miles and sold at five gallons for the shilling. A copious fall of rain has now filled the reservoirs with a supply sufficient to last during six months. The want of water has hindered the newly-started smelting operations, and troubles have arisen with the machinery and chemicals, such as were to be expected where the process is being learned by experiments. The first assays, however, have proved eminently satisfactory, yielding the fabulous return of 500 ounces of silver per ton. Mining leases continue to be taken up with avidity. About 50,000 acres have been appropriated, in addition to the land occupied by the twelve companies who were first in the field. There seems to be every prospect of a large out-turn of silver, so long as the price of the metal does not sink lower than is foreseen at present by the most competent judges.

The infirmary at Sandusky, Ohio, has just been burned down. Of the ninety-eight inmates all were rescued but five insane women, who were burned to death. The superintendent was severely injured.

Mr. George Lang will act for Mr. J. C. Robertson as Commissioner of Rohilkund when the latter goes to the Board of Revenue, after Christmas, to temporarily replace Mr. Quinton, who returns to the Legislative Council. Mr. Lang officiated in Rohilkund on a previous occasion.

MILITARY NEWS.

The Greek Minister of Marine has signed a contract for the purchase of a Nordenfeldt submarine boat, the cost of which will be £9,000. The agent of the Nordenfeldt Company has had an interview with the King, in the course of which His Majesty expressed himself in favour of adopting the Nordenfeldt five-barrelled rifle-calibre mitrailleuse for use in the army. It is stated that the Nordenfeldt Company are manufacturing several hundreds of these guns for the British Government.

A party of non-commissioned officers and men belonging to the regiments engaged in the recent Soudan campaign left London on Nov. 25 for Windsor, where four of their number were decorated by the Queen with medals for distinguished service. Troop Sergeant-Major Surnner, 10th Hussars; Corporal Yellop, 2nd Rifle Brigade; Private Wood, 3rd Rifle Brigade, and Privates Pain and Cowslick, of the 1st Surrey, received this distinction; while twenty-five of their comrades were decorated with the Regulation medals awarded to those who took part in the campaign.

Captain Eardley-Wilmot, A.-D.-C. to General Sir George Greaves, is now, we are glad to know, in a fair way to recovery. He has been dangerously ill.

B. V. R. CORPS.

The following are the results of B. Company's competition for the Thorpe Medal. Distances, 200, 300, and 500 yards; 7 shots at each.

Names.	200	300	500	= Total.	
Lieut. T. M. English	21	19	24	= 64	gold medal.
Sergt. W. T. Hind	18	22	23	= 63	
Lce-Cl C. H. Bailey	19	20	19	= 58	
Corpl. W. Tate	20	17	17	= 54	
Sergt. N. Warne	20	19	8	= 47	
Vol. W. Nichol	17	7	12	= 36	
				258	
				Average 43 per man.	

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

MR. CHAS. DU-VAL AT THE GAIETY THEATRE.

We doubt if Bombay audiences have ever witnessed a performance of its kind so skilful and entertaining as that of Mr. Du-Val's at the Gaiety. The character of the entertainment is certainly novel, and there can be no doubt of its mirth-provoking power. On Monday night from the moment the entertainer made his appearance on the stage to that of making his final exit, the whole house was in a state of continuous merriment. The performance is exceptionally clever, and can be fully appreciated only when witnessed. The control which Mr. Du-Val has over his face and voice is simply extraordinary, and enables him to personate with the greatest ease, and in a most lifelike manner, characters as varying in their nature as they are grotesque. Of course, it is with the grotesque side of human nature that Mr. Du-Val deals largely, but there are signs of finer touches that show that he can be a very good character actor when he likes. As a mimic he is perfect. The imitation of Irving especially was as natural as it could well be. He shows to advantage as a humorist also, for besides the comical patter which accompanies his sketches, he shows an abundance of ready wit. Almost the most striking part of the performance is the rapidity with which he can change his costumes. One moment he appears on the stage in *propria persona* to announce that he will appear in a particular character, and then retires behind the curtain, only to re-appear in less than a couple of minutes, say as an old woman. This change is soon followed by others equally startling in their rapidity, as he takes about as much time to re-appear in a new dress as one would ordinarily do in taking off his coat and waistcoat. On some occasions the change is made before the very eyes of the audience, behind the shelter of a convenient sheet of newspaper. Thus Colonel Pepper, of the Army Club, a garrulous old man reading his *Times*, bald and toothless, whiskers turned grey, dressed in a frock coat and white waistcoat, holds up the newspaper in front of himself while seated in a chair in the sight of the audience, and a minute later emerges from behind the paper as a young dandy in dress clothes, with a blonde moustache, an eyeglass, and a simper. Mr. Du-Val's greatest success was achieved in the personation of various shades of female character. As Mrs. Clearstarch, a widow with several children; as Miss Bella Dashaway, a horrible ball-room flirt; and as Betsy Scrubbe, the impressionable maid-of-all-work he was painfully funny. His facial contortions as Professor Dullbore, a scientific lecturer, convulsed the house. A very prominent feature of the performance was that in which Mr. Du-Val sustained a dual character at the same time, half his face and body being made up to represent one character and the other half to represent another. A duet between Faust and Marguerite, thus given alternately in tenor and soprano, was capital. Suddenly wrapping his cloak round him and putting on a hood with a mask, he transformed himself into Mephistopheles and chimed in with a deep bass. The sketch called the picture gallery is also well worth seeing. In this, by means of cunningly devised masks of flesh colour, Mr. Du-Val makes himself look the very image of several well-known persons. As he is but for a short time in Bombay, the opportunity of seeing his performances should not be missed by those seeking amusement. On Friday evening Mr. Du-Val's entertainment will be under the patronage of Brigadier-General Heathcote and the officers in garrison.

PROPOSED DOG-TAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is reported that a gentleman, while out walking one evening last week on the Esplanade, was bitten by a rabid dog, and it seems therefore high time that some measures were adopted at once by the Police Commissioner for the protection of the public. The Commissioner of Police every hot season issues a notice that all dogs found straying in the city will be destroyed. This doubtless has a very salutary effect; still if a small tax, say of Rs. 3 a quarter, were levied on each animal, it would be the means of minimising the danger of hydrophobia. The revenue derived from this source would defray the expenditure necessary for enforcing the regulation. All untaxed dogs should, of course, be destroyed. The Police Commissioner ought to take the matter in hand, as it is to him the public look for the protection of life and property.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

THE TROOPSHIP SERAPIS.

The Indian troopship Serapis left Portsmouth on Sunday morning, Nov. 22, for Bombay. She took out the 2nd Dragoon Guards from Shorncliffe, Major Chadwick, Lieutenants Coles and Swiney, and eighty-two men of the 1st East Surrey Regiment, from Dover; Lieutenants Apthorp and Doran and 102 men of the 2nd Royal Irish from Plymouth; Lieutenants Elmhirst and Haddock, and 196 men of the 2nd Norfolk Regiment, from Gosport; Captain Hanson and Lieutenant Hasted, and 196 men of the 2nd Wiltshire Regiment from Aldershot; Major Gordon, Royal Irish Fusiliers; Lieutenant Mainwaring, 2nd Lincoln Regiment; Lieutenant Master, 2nd East Surrey; Lieutenant Balfour, South Yorkshire; Lieutenant Stirling, Seaforth Highlanders; Lieutenant Luard, Durham Light Infantry; Captain Walhouse, North Staffordshire; Lieutenant Sharp, 2nd Middlesex; Lieutenant Ross-Johnson, 2nd Liverpool; Major Parker-Jervis, Durham Light Infantry, Lieutenant Whitehead,; Munster Fusiliers; Lieutenant-Colonel Wardrop, 3rd Dragoon Guards; Lieutenant Davidson, R. A. Veterinary Surgeon Gunn; Surgeon Dawson, Madras Medical Staff; and the following members of the Army Medical Staff:—Brigade-Surgeon Allen, Surgeons-Major Martin, O'Donnell, Kirkwood, Edye, and Hamilton, and Surgeons Jones, Long, Bateson, Bean, Lindeman, T. Daley, J. H. Daley, Woods, Hanley, Brannigan, Hathaway, Dent, Tuke, and Cree. Captain Tattersall, 7th Dragoon Guards, will join the ship at Suez. The other passengers consisted of individuals from various departments, and a few families belonging to the men of the above-mentioned corps.

THE BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.

Orders have been issued from the War Office for five batteries of artillery and a battalion of infantry to be in readiness to move at an early date to India. This step, it is understood, has been taken in connection with the determination to increase the European forces relatively to the increase of the native forces as soon as possible; but it has been decided that only three additional battalions of infantry in all shall be sent out in the present trooping season, thus increasing the number of European battalions in the country to fifty-three. The artillery now under orders are the G Battery (Major Kingscote's) B Brigade Royal Horse Artillery now in Egypt; the G. Battery (Major Goodeve's) 3rd. Brigade, now at Aldershot; the I Battery (Major Loraine's) 4th Brigade now at Glasgow; No. 2 Battery (Major W. J. Fowler's) Cinque Ports Brigade, now at Portsmouth; and No. 1 Battery (Major R. H. Wallace's) Northern Division, now at Weymouth. The infantry battalion selected is the 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment (Lieut-Colonel C. E. King), which is to be sent on from Malta, so that soon both the regular battalions of the regiment will be on the Indian establishment, the 2nd having only recently been sent from Madras to take part in the Burmese expedition. In addition to these reinforcements efforts are being made to send out about 2,500 men in drafts to the battalions already out, which will give an average of half the intended addition of a hundred men to each. Altogether the troops to be sent out within the next two or three months will add between 6,000 and 7,000 men to the army under Sir Frederick Roberts's command; and later it is contemplated to send a couple of mountain and six garrison batteries making the whole of the artillery increase eleven batteries of various kinds. Further, it has been decided to make up each of the nine European cavalry regiments in India to four squadrons, instead of three as heretofore, the entire addition being about 1,300 men and horses. When this has been effected, all the 10,000 men whom it has been considered necessary to add to the European establishment—then reaching to about 70,000 officers and men—will have been obtained. It is probable that a portion of the increased force will be sent to Madras, where orders have been issued for the immediate preparation of a standing camp for two batteries of artillery, two regiments of European infantry, two companies of sappers, and four regiments of native infantry.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr J B Lyall, B C S
Maj-Genl Sir H T Macpherson, K C S I, V C, B S C
Col C K M Walter, B S C
Col R C R Clifford, B S C
Major A G Hammond, V C, B S C
Lieut-Col H Rowband, B Inf
Major J Fraser, B S C
Major A D Strettell, B S C
Major C J A Yates, B Inf
Capt H Finnis, R Eng
Brigade Surg J E T Aitchison, M D, C I E, B
Surgeon G J Kellie, B
Mr A H T Martindale, M C S
Major H H Kelly, M S C
Capt L J Torrie, M S C
Lieut C M Maguire, M S C
Lieut F B Deane, M S C

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr F A Chichester, B, 12 mo
Mr A T D Dodsworth, B, 5 mo
Mr G S Leonard, B, 12 mo
Lieut H Trevor, B S C, 3 mo
Surg-Major J Kelly, B, 2 mo
Surg-Major J Scully, B, 6 mo
Mr G F Nepean-Smith, M, 6 mo
Mr C H Brereton, Bo, 6 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr K G Gupta, B C S
Mr C M W Brett, B C S
Mr F W K Cowley, B C S
Mr H A D Phillips, B C S
Mr G W Rivaz, B C S
Mr G N Winckler, B
Mr K M Nicholson, B
Mr J H Cornwall, B
Lieut-Col A Bloomfield, B S C
Lieut-Col R F Lewis, R B Art
Capt R C S Macausland, B S C
Major J G Proudfoot, M S C
Mr J Adams, Bo
Sub-Conductor G H Johnson, Bo

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—The facility with which this Oil is digested is one of its peculiar characteristics. Dr. Edgar Sheppard, Professor of Psychological Medicine, King's College, writes:—"Dr Sheppard has made extensive use of Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil, and has great pleasure in testifying to its superiority over every other preparation to be met with in this country. It has the rare excellence of being well borne and assimilated by stomachs which reject the ordinary Oils." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 27TH NOVEMBER.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Bokhara, Captain H. Weighell, arrived in Bombay harbour at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, with the overland mails of the 27th Nov. The following is the list of passengers:—

From London.

Mr S Mawdesley
Mr J T Bolland
Mr G Galpin
Misses A R and H E White
Mr and Mrs Curby
Mrs Hand
Mr and Mrs J Robertson and 4 children
Mr C E Wilkinson
Mr A Wingrave
Mrs Fernandez
Mrs King
Mr R L Wilson
Mrs Sandiford
Rev G W Jackson
Mr Friend

From Venice.—Messrs. Lowing and R McEwan.

From Brindisi.

Messrs Mirrulachi and G H Grant
Messrs H R Bull and J Kincaid
Messrs Fieder and F Hughes
Col Luard
Mr and Mrs Bryant
Sir Thos Thomson
Miss Lund
Mr H C Kumard
Mr J O'Brien
Mr C De Bary
Major Ommanny
Hon W McPherson
The Hon J P Grant
Mr T Porter
Mr W Kingston
Mrs Falle and infant

From Aden.

Mr Harris
M and Mdle Choppy
D Samuel

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(From 21st to 27th November, inclusive.)

The Earl of Carnarvon, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, had an audience of the Queen on Tuesday.

Count Hatzfeldt, the new German Ambassador, was presented to the Queen on Tuesday at Windsor Castle.

The Marquis of Salisbury made a speech on Monday at the St. Stephen's Club in which he reviewed the political questions before the electors and replied to the recent utterances of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Chamberlain.

Mr. Gladstone on Tuesday delivered a speech at Edinburgh, in reply to Lord Salisbury's speech at the St. Stephen's Club.

Mr. Gladstone, on Monday, formally entrusted to the Corporation of Edinburgh the care of the City Cross, which had been restored at his expense.

The Queen, on Wednesday, at Windsor Castle conferred military medals for distinguished gallantry on a number of non-commissioned officers and privates who had served in the Soudan.

The pollings for the general Parliamentary election began on Tuesday, and thus far they have indicated a Conservative gain of nearly 30 seats. In the metropolis the party returns are about equally balanced. Among the defeated candidates are two late Cabinet Ministers, Mr. Childers and Mr. Shaw-Lefevre.

Mr. Monroe, Q.C., has been appointed a Judge of the Irish Land Court, and he will be succeeded as Solicitor-General for Ireland by Mr. Serjeant Gibson.

It is announced that Major-General Sir H. Macpherson will succeed Sir F. Roberts in the command of the Madras Army.

It is announced that the dignity of knighthood will be conferred on Dr. Rollit, ex-Mayor of Hull.

The dignity of knighthood has been conferred upon Mr. G. W. Morrison, Town Clerk of Leeds, in recognition of his services in promoting the Jubilee of the Municipal Corporations Act.

A contract has been entered into by Messrs. Scott, of Greenock, with a Shanghai firm for the construction of five large steamships, intended to run between China and Austria.

Lady Bolle, who was mainly instrumental in founding the Bishopric of Truro, died on Friday, aged 90.

An action brought by Mrs. Weldon against Sir H. De Bathe for signing an order for her removal to a lunatic asylum was decided on Monday. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with £1,000 damages.

A mail-steamer of the Allan line, from Montreal, has been placed in quarantine in the Clyde, some cases of small-pox having occurred during the voyage.

A fire broke out on Monday morning in a house at Cheltenham, and a woman with her three children were burnt to death.

A large eagle was recently killed in Essex, and another has made its appearance in East Kent.

The British steamer Iberian, from Boston for Liverpool, went ashore on the Irish coast on Saturday, near the Fastnet Light. The vessel has become a complete wreck, and one boat, with 14 persons on board, is missing.

The Spanish steamer Guillermo was sunk at the mouth of the Mersey on Saturday by collision with another steamer, but no lives were lost.

Miss Eliza Davis, an elderly lady, was killed on Wednesday last by leaping from a train after it has started from Barnet, where she wished to alight.

A large iron crucible, weighing five tons, fell suddenly on Friday at Messrs. Brunner's chemical works, near Sandbach, killing two workmen.

A man named John Price, well known as a poacher, was stopped near Holywell on Thursday night by a police constable, when Price fired his gun and wounded the officer, who is in a precarious condition. Price was, however, arrested by other officers.

A fire broke out on Tuesday in a house in Warwick-street, Borough, and a woman was burnt to death.

A labourer at Bradford-on-Avan, on Friday, murdered a woman with whom he cohabited, and subsequently murdered his father.

John Hill and John Williams, convicted of the murder of a woman, were executed on Monday in Hereford Gaol.

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin has written a letter impressing on electors in Ireland the duty of abstaining from giving any support to so-called Loyalist candidates, who, he says, are only the representatives of the Tory ascendency party.

Obituary.—The King of Spain; Marshal Serrano; Sir Edward Blackett, Bart.; Mr. Hendricks, Vice-President of the United States; Capt. Sir Robert Weatherley, K. S. E.; Admiral Wm. Louis; Admiral H. R. Foote; Vice-Admiral F. H. Stirling; Mr. Alderman Moorehouse, of Wakefield; Genl. Sir W. M. Coghlan, R. A., K. C. B.; Lady Rolle; Lady Anne Legge.

King Alfonso of Spain died on Wednesday morning. The King had been ill for some days, but the gravity of the danger had been concealed from the public. By the desire of the Regent, Queen Christina, the Ministers retain their offices *ad interim*. The public feeling in Madrid, although agitated, appears to be favourable for the maintenance of order. Military arrangements have been made to guard against any outbreak in the provinces.

The Servian forces, having been successful last week, encountered several defeats near Slivnitza, and have since been driven back to their own frontier. There is great despondency at Belgrade, and King Milan is believed to contemplate abdication.

Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, who has greatly gained in reputation by his gallantry and judgment has declined to make peace except on Servian soil and has desired that a Turkish Commission be not sent to Bulgaria until hostilities are ended. The Porte is believed to assent to this request.

The Conference at Constantinople has held several other sittings.

At the suggestion of Russia a Note has been delivered to the Servian Government recommending a cessation of hostilities, and King Milan has issued an order to his troops to that effect.

The Committee of the French Senate on Tuesday presented its report on the Commercial Treaty with Burmah, which was adopted without discussion. The Treaty has since been published officially.

The Committee of the Chamber selected to examine the Government demand for a vote of credit of 79,000,000f. for the Tonquin and Madagascar expeditions consists mainly of Deputies favourable to immediate evacuation. This is regarded as a rebuff to the Government, whose retirement is again considered to be probable.

Several further elections of Monarchists have been annulled by the French Chamber, but in most cases there is little doubt of the unseated candidates being again returned.

The German Government has presented to the Reichstag a report showing that the Socialist partly continues its active agitation, and it implies that, even if more repressive measures be not adopted, it will be necessary to continue the system of a minor state of siege.

The Soudan Arabs have approached near to Assouan, and continue to threaten a descent upon Lower Egypt.

The ratification by the British Government of the Anglo-Turkish Convention relating to Egypt was handed to the Porte on Tuesday.

The body of Riel has been privately buried in a vault of the Roman Catholic Church at Regina. Some excitement continues to exist among the French Canadians, although it has greatly moderated.

The insurgent General Caceres has been completely defeated by the Peruvian Government troops.

DEATH OF THE AMERICAN VICE-PRESIDENT.

Mr. Hendricks, Vice-President of the United States, died on Wednesday, Nov. 25, at Indianpolis. A Reuter's telegram from New York, dated Wednesday, says:—After attending the reception last night he complained of pains in his side and stomach, and as they had not subsided this morning a physician was summoned. The deceased remained in his room all day keeping his bed for the greater part of the time. About five o'clock in the evening, while Mrs. Hendricks was receiving visitors, he expired, no one being present at the time. The face of the deceased bore no indications of pain or suffering. The cause of death was paralysis of the brain. A later telegram says a universal feeling of sorrow was produced when President Cleveland received the official news of the death of Vice-President Hendricks. The President immediately summoned a Cabinet Council, and gave orders for naval and military honours to be paid to the memory of the deceased and for the usual mourning preparations. The Senate will meet in Washington to take the [illegible] action required by the circumstances. The va[illegible]ancy created will be filled by the Senate el[illegible]ecting a President *pro tempor*, who will b[illegible]ecome the acting Vice-President of the [illegible] United States.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL AND THE INDIAN DELEGATES.

Lord Randolph Churchill, speaking at Birmingham on Nov. 21, said:—"They (the Radicals) have brought down to support Mr. Bright three unfortunate gentlemen who have travelled all the way from India (laughter) who have arrived in this country in the name of India delegates (laughter), for the purpose of representing to this country at the present moment the views of the Indian people (laughter). I venture to say that these Indian delegates, though they are very excellent worthy and interesting persons, no more represent the opinions of India than I represent the opinions of Kamschatka (laughter and cheers). But undoubtedly these gentlemen, owing to the exigencies and anxieties of the Radical Party are having a very good time (laughter,) because they are being dragged down to all these great meetings to support Mr. Bright in one place and Sir Charles Dilke in another; and I should not wonder if before the election is over they were dragged down to Midlothian to support Mr. Gladstone (loud laughter). I am afraid the Radical Party are rather making fools of these poor Indian delegates. I fear they are playing on their ignorance and on their credulity. But what can the Radical party in Birmingham have come to? What must be their desperation when in order to secure the return of Mr. Bright they have to bring upon the platform of that great Town Hall three Bengalese Baboos (laughter.)

These remarks have called forth the following letter from the delegates:—With reference to the observations made by Lord Randolph Churchill in his speech on Saturday night regarding the visit of the Indian delegates to Birmingham, will you permit us to say that his lordship was quite mistaken in supposing that we had gone to that town at the request or suggestion of any one belonging to the Radical or Liberal Party? We went there on Saturday entirely of our own accord, not for any Party purpose whatsoever, nor with the desire to oppose any particular candidate, but simply with the object of offering on behalf of the people of India our tribute of respect and gratitude to Mr. John Bright, who for the last forty years of his public life has earnestly and incessantly laboured for the good of India, and than whom, we venture to think, there is no Englishman who is more truly loved and respected by the Indian people.

As regards the remarks of Lord Randolph Churchill questioning our representative character, we need only observe that we have been deputed by the leading associations in different parts of India, acting in concert with one another; and we presume that it was in consideration of this fact that his lordship, shortly after our arrival in this country, did us the honour of holding a long and cordial interview with us at the India Office.

We may also be permitted to express our surprise that Lord Randolph Churchill, who has himself visited India, should have fallen into the error of describing all three of us as "Bengalese" or "Baboos," while as a matter of fact neither expression is applicable to two of us, who do not belong to the Presidency of Bengal.—We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

M. Ghose (Calcutta).
N. Chandavarkar (Bombay).
R. Mudaliyar (Madras).

18, Cockspur-street, S. W., Nov. 23.

THE WAR IN THE BALKANS.

BULGARIA VICTORIOUS.

The fortunes of war in the Balkan Peninsula have changed with dramatic rapidity. A week before the mails left England the Servian army was advancing into Bulgaria almost unchecked, the capital was all but reached, and the Servians had even made known their terms of settlement; now the tide of invasion has been driven back defeat after defeat has been inflicted on the Servians, and Prince Alexander, whose bravery has won the admiration of Europe, now dictates his terms, on Servian territory. The Servians received their first check at Slivnitza on Thursday, Nov. 19, and the following telegram from Sophia, of Friday's date, describes the fighting:—

At eight o'clock yesterday morning the Bulgarian right wing attacked the Servian positions between Slivnitza and the Dragoman Pass. The Bulgarian centre also advanced in order to support the right, and towards noon the left wing also assumed the offensive. The battle, which was most obstinately contested, lasted until six o'clock in the evening. The Bulgarians fought with the greatest bravery. Four hundred of the Servian troops and several officers were taken prisoners. The fighting resulted in the Servians pursued by the Bulgarian right and left wings and centre, being compelled to withdraw to a height facing the Bulgarian centre to the left of the Dragoman Pass, the roads leading to which are held by the Bulgarians. At two o'clock in the afternoon three Bulgarian Droujines encountered near Goloubintzi a Servian detachment consisting of an infantry regiment, two batteries and two squadrons of cavalry, which had attacked the Bulgarian left wing, with the object of driving it from its position at Slivnitza. The Bulgarians completely repulsed the Servian attack.

On Sunday Prince Alexander's troops assumed the offensive. A Bulgarian infantry regiment, two Droujines, a battery of artillery, and a squadron of cavalry were despatched on a reconnaissance towards the Dragoman Pass. Toward noon the cavalry perceived the enemy posted on the heights to the west of the Pass, and at one o'clock the Bulgarian troops approached the Servian positions and opened fire. At the same time the Servians showed themselves on the ridge to the south of the pass. Three Droujines proceeded to attack this position, while three others operated against the Dragoman Pass and Dragoche. While these engagements were proceeding the Bulgarian left wing rapidly approached the enemy, and at three o'clock carried by assault the first ridge without firing a shot, notwithstanding the heavy rifle fire kept up by the Servians. The left wing, continuing its advance carried two similar ridges, thus driving the enemy from their principal position. The Bulgarian right wing on its side compelled the enemy to fall back without fighting. The Servian centre at Dragoche opened fire, but without effect, owing to the great distance. The centre of the Bulgarian left wing continued advancing, and at six o'clock the enemy opposed to it withdrew. The musketry fire on the left wing ceased at half-past five o'clock, when the Servian right wing retreated in disorder. The Bulgarians took more than 100 prisoners and one gun. The Bulgarian loss is said to be less comparatively than that of the Servians, considering the strong and almost inaccessible positions occupied by the latter. Servian prisoners state that King Milan was with the Servian left wing, but shortly after the fighting began returned to Tzaribrod. The Bulgarians passed the night in the positions they had won, and next day pursued the retreating Servians, occupying Tzaribrod early in the afternoon. On Tuesday afternoon the Servians attacked the Bulgarian centre, but were repulsed, and retired in disorder. The same afternoon the Servians had retired across the frontier, their headquarters being withdrawn to Pirot, and the Bulgarian advance guard was on the Servian frontier. During the retreat, we are told, there were many sanguinary combats; but the Bulgarians carried position after position, the demoralization of the Servian troops being complete.

A correspondent with the Servian headquarters at Pirot telegraphed as follows on Tuesday night: (November 24). The Servian army is retreating in disorder, and trying to make its way back across the frontier wherever it can. On Sunday night our generals at headquarters heard that the Bulgarians had successfully turned the left wing, and interrupted our communications with Pirot. This was the crowning disaster. During the night part of the army started in a northerly direction, and yesterday at noon the retreat of the main body commenced. It was impossible to make our way back by Tzaribrod as we had come, so we climbed the mountain ridge in our rear and gained the Sukova Valley, by which we succeeded in reaching Pirot, not without difficulty. I hear that two divisions are trying to make their way back by way of Tirn and Vlassina, and another portion of our right wing is still struggling to gain Pirot. Of Deshjanin's division nothing is known. The demoralization of our men is complete, and discipline is almost lost, so that the retreat cannot fail to involve terrible loss and suffering. The Bulgarians, so far as can be gathered, are not pursuing across the frontier.

Telegraphing the same day, a correspondent at Vienna says:—Competent authorities regard the Servian defeat as final. It is almost impossible that they can resume the offensive. The sufferings of the defeated army are described as terrible. Hundreds of Servians were left dying from wounds or exhaustion in the half-frozen swamps of the Bulgarian planinas, where hundreds of wagons with provisions and ammunition were also deserted. The retreat of the Drina division especially resembled the worst instances in military history, and the Danube division, it is said, is in hardly a better condition. News from Deshjanin's division, which was struggling southward to the relief of the main body, is anxiously awaited. The final catastrophe would be if the Bulgarians, by scaling the Hodya Balkan, should succeed in forcing themselves between the demoralized army trying to rally near Pirot, and Deshjanin's Timok division, wearied with marching and hardships

A telegram despatched from Belgrade late on Wednesday night (Nov. 25) says:—"In the disastrous engagement (Slivnitza) in which Colonel Topalovitch's division was defeated, they were able to withstand the Bulgarian rifle fire, but had no artillery, and had to yield and retire by the way they came. The Drina and Danube divisions were together, and retired hurriedly after their defeat at the central position, leaving Colonel Benitsky's division at Lukovitch. Colonel Benitsky was three hours' ride from the central position—in fact, the communications between the divisions were most fragile, and the attempt of the Servians to encircle the Dragoman and Slivnitza Passes and the town of Slivnitza was an impossibility with 42,000 men. For these reasons the Servians, in the event of being forced to continue the war, propose to recommence the attack with 60,000 men of the First-class Reserve, supported on the right and left by the entire Second-class Reserve of the same strength."

As regards the operations in the Widdin d[illegible]strict, it appe[illegible]s that the news of the capit[illegible]lation of W[illegible]ddin, which came from Servian sour[illegible]es, was incorrect. The place has been bomb[illegible]arded, and on Nov. 25 the Servians attacked i[illegible] force; but they were repulsed after an enga[illegible]gement lasting three hours. The Servians ren[illegible]ewed their attack in the afternoon, but, it is b[illegible]elieved, without any success.

A diplomatic c[illegible]onference was held at Belgrade on

Nov. 24, at which it was decided to telegraph to M. Garashinin, who had been summoned by King Milan to the headquarters of the army, the following Collective Note, demanding the immediate cessation of warfare:—The undersigned have the honour to inform his Excellency M. Garashanin that the Cabinet of St. Petersburg has proposed to the Great Powers to combine, with a view to stopping by collective action the hostilities and the bloodshed between the Servians and the Bulgarians. The Cabinets are at one in their desire to carry out this duty of humanity, and to exert their efforts to put an end to this fratricidal struggle. In bringing this fact to the knowledge of his Excellency, the representatives of Russia, Germany, an Austria-Hungary resident at Belgrade beg him to take note of this declaration, and to inform them of the decision at which the Servian Government may arrive. The Ministers of Great Britain, France, and Italy, while awaiting special instructions, join in a step which agrees with the views already expressed by their Governments.

To this Note M. Garashanin replied as follows:—The undersigned, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Servia, has the honour to make known to your Excellency, in reply to the Collective Note of the representatives of the Great Powers at Belgrade, that he has taken note of their declaration, and that he has communicated it to his Majesty the King. By order of his Majesty, who is desirous of testifying his sentiments of deference to the Great Powers, I have the honour to inform your Excellency that his Majesty has just given orders for the cessation of hostilities, and that the commanders of the different bodies of royal troops have been directed to communicate this decision to the Bulgarian commanders who may be opposed to them.

It was announced from Sophia on Nov. 25 that King Milan had sent a flag of truce to the Bulgarian headquarters making a proposal of peace at the request of the Great Powers. The Bulgarian commander, by order of Prince Alexander, declined the proposal; the Bulgarian Government not having received any such communication from the representatives of the Powers. The Prince, it is added, will not conclude peace until the Servians have evacuated Bulgarian territory in the Widdin district, and until the amount of the war indemnity to be paid by Servia shall have been fixed.

The military disaster was expected to lead to a political crisis in Servia. A correspondent at Belgrade telegraphs:—The public mind is depressed and irritated, and the feeling against the King and Government is no longer concealed. Fuel is added to the amouldering flame by the sufferings of the wounded, who are being conveyed through the town in almost uninterrupted procession from the railway station. Up till to-day every Servian Prince has been either murdered or expelled, and King Milan's reign seems nearing its end. The name of Karageorgevitch is on every one's lips.

Indeed, the *Times* reported that it had been informed "from an authoritative source" that King Milan had decided to abdicate. This, however, has been contradicted. As regards Prince Alexander, his success appears to have turned the tide of opinion in foreign capitals in his favour.

MR. GLADSTONE IN MIDLOTHIAN.

Mr. Gladstone addressed, at Dalkeith on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 21, the last of the series of large meetings arranged in support of his candidature for Midlothian. Having remarked that he was neither Moderate Liberal nor Advanced Liberal, but was contented with the simple name of Liberal, and that he should in Parliament promote the general matured convictions of the whole Liberal party, Mr. Gladstone went on to compare the position of parties, and said that it would be strange if the country rejected Liberal administration after the recent great change in the franchise. As to the charge of Radicalism, if there were any danger of precipitate movement, any danger of tendency to extremes, there were two causes which eminently tended to promote that state of things. One of them was the recent invention of what is called Tory Democracy. "Tory Democracy, so far from being a means of adding real strength to Toryism, is a means of adding great strength to Radicalism; because these Tory Democrats ought to perceive that whenever they adopt a Radical proposition the point upon which they mean to take their stand for their own convenience becomes a new point of departure for the Radicals, upon which they found fresh plans, fresh expectations, and fresh engagements. There is another cause which tends to provoke extreme opinions—namely, that there is a certain amount of disintegration going on in that portion of the Liberal party which has hitherto been found in the very highest stations of the country and in the House of Lords. I am sorry to confess that the Liberal party in the House of Lords is weaker at this time than it was thirty, forty, fifty years ago. It certainly has not been the fault of its leader; for if ever there was a man calculated to make Liberalism acceptable in that assembly, by his tact and judgment, that man was Lord Granville. Even this very year has been marked by some further progress in the disintegrating process by which one peer and another peer drops off from the Liberal party and joins the ranks of its opponents. This is deeply to be lamented. It does not matter greatly to the Liberal party whether it is supported by a larger number of peers or by a smaller number. Should that dwindling of the Liberal party in the highest ranks proceed, it will make no sensible or appreciable difference in the Libral strength; but it will make a sensible and appreciable difference in the strength of the House of Lords, and it may tend to accelerate the movement of ideas beyond the naturl and legitimate order of that advance. Mr. Gladstone then spoke of the questions to be dealt with by the next Parliament. With regard to Mr. Chamberlain's proposal to entrust local authorities with power to acquire land for allotments, Mr. Gladstone said that it was a possible purpose to which local government might be applied; and he should be very glad indeed if it were found practicable so to adjust the practical difficulties of the case as to found an efficient measure upon that basis. Local government also meant the reform of the liquor law. Mr. Gladstone condemned the system of grants-in-aid charged upon the Consolidated Fund, and said that local charges ought to be charges upon personal as well as on real property. As to the land question, Mr. Gladstone advocated a new system of relations between the owners and the cultivators of the land, the abolition of life interests, freedom in the transfer of land, and the repeal of the law of mortmain. This work was not of a character which appealed to the violent passions or cupidity of any class. It aimed at the general benefit of the whole mass of the people, compatibly with perfect justice to every class. Work such as that could only be done by a party powerful in Parliament, and for that reason he asked that the Liberal party should be made powerful in the coming Parliament.

AN ENGLISH CHURCH IN GERMANY.

Telegraphing on Nov. 22, the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says:—Saturday was the birthday of the Crown Princess, an anniversary which will be always gratefully remembered by the present and future English residents of Berlin as the day on which her Imperial and Royal Highness handed over to the English community the church which has been built for them under her auspices. Bishop Titcomb came to consecrate the church on Saturday, and was accompanied by a goodly number of clergy who are attached to English churches in Germany. The consecration service took place at 11 a.m., when Mr. Scott, First Secretary of Embassy, read and delivered to the Bishop a document recording that the Kaiser had permitted the Crown Princess to build a church on Crown land, and that the Crown Princess now formally made it over to the English community. In the royal pew were present the Crown Prince and Crown Princess, Prince and Princess William, the Hereditary Princess of Meiningen, Prince Henry and Princesses Victoria, Margaret, and Sophia. The Crown Prince and Prince William wore the Order of the Garter in honour of the day. Prince Henry wore the Grand Cordon of the Bath. All the ladies present carried red-and-white nosegays, St. George's colours. The Kaiser was represented by Count Perponcher. Not only have the Crown Prince and Crown Princess taken great interest in erecting this church, but so has Prince William, whose regard for England is well known. The members of the English Embassy and American Legation, and all the English residents here, were present at the ceremony. Amongst the special gifts I may mention a large window presented by the Kaiser, costly altar ornaments by the Kaiserin, a beautiful altar-cloth by the Crown Princess, embroidered by herself, an alms-plate by the four daughters of the Crown Princess, an east window by the English royal family in memory of the Prince Consort, and an Albany west window by the Duke of Bedford, in memory of Lord Ampthill.

THE REBELS IN THE SOUDAN.

The following is an extract from a letter dated Assouan, November 17:—

"The rebels are at Dulgo, and some have been seen at Absarat. Their declared intention is to cut the railway, and I hear that men have been told off for the purpose. As a guide to the local feeling of the Ababdeh and Bishareen tribes, I may mention that I think it necessary to wear a dervish's dress when only an hour's journey distant from Assouan. The Caravan was recently surprised by men under this disguise. I do not think an immediate attack is contemplated, though a week hence the enemy will be close to our southernmost station, at Koheh. I expect that the tactics which they will pursue will be those of harassing us as much as possible, meanwhile concentrating their forces. They have plenty of food. We occasionally send patrols to the different wells, which almost invariably bring back evidence of increased activity among the rebels."

The Cairo correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing on Nov. 25, says:—Sheikh Morgani, from Suakim, is now in Cairo. He considers the probabilities for and against Osman Digma's death about equal. To-morrow is the ceremony of Mahmal, on the return of the pilgrims—of whom there are an unusually large number this year. This increase is considered by some a protest against the English occupation, by others as a protest against the pretensions of the False Prophet on the part of the Orthodox.

A Reuter's telegram from Cairo dated Nov. 27 says:—About 800 rebels have arrived before Koshay, where fighting is hourly expected. Koshay is garrisoned by the Cameron Highlanders and a battalion of black troops.

LORD SALISBURY ON THE CHURCH QUESTION.

The following letter has been written by the Marquis of Salisbury, K. G., to Mr. T. G. Murray, of Edinburgh, in answer to a communication calling his lordship's attention to the resolution passed at the recent meeting of the Commission of the Church of Scotland, and asking him to state in writing his views upon the Church question for the guidance of those who place the interests of the Church above other and purely political considerations:—

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. T. G. Murray.

Hatfield, Nov. 19, 1885.

Dear Mr. Murray,—I have to thank you for your letter of the 18th. I am very glad to receive the plain and outspoken resolutions of the Commission of the General Assembly.

You ask me my views on the present state of the Church question. Like most Churchmen in this country, I have followed with deep anxiety Mr. Gladstone's utterances on the question of the disestablishment of the two Churches. It has been advocated by several members of the late Cabinet, and, as we know, at least 480 Liberal candidates are pledged to it, and, therefore, it became a matter of supreme importance to Churchmen to know whether Mr. Gladstone was for it or against it. He has spoken much upon this subject, and yet he has avoided answering this question. To have done so is no mean oratorical success; yet it leads to the inevitable inference, either that he has no convictions upon the question, or that he holds his convictions cheaper than the favour of some section of his party whom he is anxious not to offend.

In respect to the English Church, he passes by his own personal intentions altogether, and contents himself with the prophecy that the question of its disestablishment belongs to the "dim and distant courses of the future." When confronted with the fact that he used almost the same language to Dr. Hannah with respect to the Irish Church in 1865, and nevertheless moved the resolution for its overthrow less than three years afterwards, he defends himself by pleading that there were circumstances at the time which caused him to guess wrong, such as the peculiar state of public opinion at that period. But, if he was so egregiously deceived once on this matter, it is fair to assume that he may possibly be deceived again. There may be other causes at work now to delude him, as little suspected by him as those of 1865. A mere prophecy is a poor guarantee. If, indeed, he gave us any promise it would have a certain value, because it would be binding, whether he is not making a mistake or not. But as, instead of telling us what he and his party will do, he only speculates like a bystander on what they are likely to do, the experience of his past predictions does not give us much encouragement.

In speaking of the Scottish Church, he does indicate something of his own personal intentions. But this is only as to the time and manner of discussing the question; not as to the question itself. He will oppose Dr. Cameron's resolution on disestablishment not because he objects to disestablishment, but because he objects to abstract resolutions. He exhorts the Liberationists, the "backbone of the party," to hold their hands not because their enterprise is pernicious, but because the time for it has not come. He does not resist the treatment of disestablishment in the next session because he dislikes it, but because he has not time for it. It will hinder the discussion of such momentous questions as local government, registration, Parliamentary procedure, and so forth. If he spares the Church now it is not for love of it, but because it takes a long time to cut down. He more than once uses the metaphor that disestablishment is not yet "ripe." The phrase implies that in due time it will become ripe, and that when it is ripe the fruit will be plucked. The glimpses of Mr. Gladstone's meaning which his language allows us to catch are few and dim, but, so far as they go, they distinctly show that he will certainly do nothing and risk nothing in order to uphold the Established Church.

But there is one opinion which he undoubtedly expresses with great distinctness—namely, that disestablishment should not be made a test question at this election. As the mass of Liberal candidates in Scotland—78 I believe out of 100—are pledged to the principle of disestablishment, this doctrine practically means that Liberal electors who are for the Church shall, nevertheless, vote for Liberal candidates who are against the Church. What will the result of this principle be if a large Liberal majority should be returned? It is certain that a resolution in favour of disestablishment will be moved. Mr. Gladstone tells us that he will vote against it. Mr. Chamberlain has proclaimed his hope that it will be carried; and to judge by avowed opinions, Mr. Trevelyan, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, and two late law officers must vote for it also. The mass of Liberal candidates in this island are pledged to the principle. Will Mr. Gladstone's authority be sufficient to induce them to vote against it? It is a matter of great doubt. He is not always able to command the obedience of his supporters when he lags behind them. There was a remarkable instance last year, in which Mr. Gladstone voted faithfully in favour of a promise he had given to the Opposition. But his party, led by Mr. Goschen, went the other way; the spirit of revolt was so general, that even the sons and brothers of Cabinet Ministers joined it; and Mr. Gladstone, though assisted by the Conservatives, was defeated by his own Liberal supporters. Such things may happen again; and it is by no means certain that Mr. Gladstone's individual engagement, even if he is present to support it, will be endorsed by his party. But there is another contingency with which we must reckon. Mr. Gladstone's pledge, such as it is, binds himself alone. We know what are the wishes of his most inflential colleagues, and of the mass of the candidates on his side. A security which depends on the continuance of any one man in active political life is necessarily frail. But in Mr. Gladstone's case it has a special element of weakness. He has again and again intimated the probability of his early retirement from the position of political leader; indeed, for several years, he was supposed definitively to have done so. But if he does retire, whatever security any of us may derive from his promise to oppose Dr. Cameron's motion will have utterly disappeared.

It would be a grievous mistake to imagine, because such a resolution as Dr. Cameron's would not conclude the matter, that therefore it would do no harm. It would be an almost fatal blow. It would be the recorded judgment of the House of Commons; and if a majority of Scotch members voted for it, it would be called the judgment of Scotland in spite of disestablishment not having been a test question at this election. Numbers of men would be persuaded that the battle was already lost. The "waiters on Providence" would find their convictions fixed by it at once; and many of those who do not deserve that title would hesitate and waver. Every political army contains men who are shaken and disheartened by any victory of their opponents; and the fatalism on this particular subject, which undoubtedly exists, and to which Mr. Gladstone appeals in his manifesto, would set in heavily against the Church. She would come to the final issue, which is now set down for the Parliament after next, weighted with the anticipation of defeat; while her enemies would be strengthened and united by the inspiriting belief that their victory was already half.

My answer, therefore, to any friend of the Church who asked me my view of the present crisis is necessarily the exact reverse of Mr. Gladstone's. Make support of the Church a test question above all others. Those who rate the Established Church at the same value as local government, or registration, or Parliamentary procedure, or even as the union of the Liberal party, will naturally not make it a test question; but I am convinced that there are many among the Liberal party who will not apply this measurement to the "national testimony to the Christian religion," of which the Commission speaks. Let us not be lulled to sleep by these assurances that the conflict is postponed to another Parliament; they are merely devices to persuade us to give more time to the enemy to organize his force and undermine our position. The battle for the Churches will be hardly fought; we are not justified in throwing a single chance away. Their adversaries, we may be certain, will spare no effort and neglect no Parliamentary weapon to strike a heavy blow at them during the coming Parliament; and their friends should not allow themselves to be persuaded by any lower consideration to give a vote to any candidate who will not promise to defend them when they are attacked. Believe, me, &c.,

SALISBURY.

THE DEMAND FOR GOLD IN INDIA.

The *St. James's Gazette* writes:—The revival of the demand for gold in India has surprised those best acquainted with that country. When the fall in silver occurred the imports of gold stopped; for, of course, a depreciation of silver in India means an appreciation of gold. It was hoped by many that the value of money would rise here in London, and that then gold would begin to flow back from India. As a matter of fact, however, the value of money in London has not risen sufficiently to attract gold, and it now appears that the demand for gold has revived. Those best acquainted with India differ in opinion as to the reasons of the demand. To some extent it is required for hoarding. India has for years been growing wealtheir; the opening up of railways, the cutting of the Suez Canal, and the expenditure of all kinds by European enterprise and by the Government, as well as the long and profound peace, have contributed to great and material progress. The vast population, no doubt, is still sunk in much misery; but at the same time the advance in prosperity is comparatively very great. There is, then, much hoarding going on; and gold is naturally more suited to hoarding than silver, which is so much cheaper. But the main demand would seem to be for purposes of personal adornment. As is well known, almost all Indian women wear ornaments; and it is said that many of those who formerly were contented with a kind of glass trinkets will now have silver, while many of those who formerly wore silver now insist upon having gold; and it is believed that it is the demand for ornaments that is giving rise to the present demand for gold. Were it for trade purposes only, or even for hoarding, it is probable that the rise in the value of gold, as compared with silver, would check the demand; but if the demand is for ornament the mere value has less effect when people find themselves exceptionally prosperous; and just now it is to be recollected that the large exports of wheat, in consequence of the fall in silver, have conduced materially to the prosperity of the agricultural classes.

MR. PARNELL AND THE IRISH VOTE.

The following was the manifesto to the Irish voters in Great Britain, approved by Mr. Parnell:—

To our countrymen in England and Scotland.

The Liberal party are making an appeal to the confidence of the electors at the general election of 1885, as at the general election of 1880, on false pretences. In 1880 the Liberal party promised peace, and it afterwards made unjust war; economy and its Budget reached the highest point yet attained; justice to aspiring nationalities, and it mercilessly crushed the national movement of Egypt under Arabi Pasha, and murdered thousands of Arabs "rightly struggling to be free." To Ireland, more than to any other country, it bound itself by most solemn pledges, and these it most flagrantly violated. It denounced coercion, and it practised a system of coercion more brutal than that of any previous Administration, Liberal or Tory. Under this system juries were packed with a shamelessness unprecedented in liberal Administrations, and innocent men were hung or sent to the living death of penal servitude; 1,200 men were imprisoned without trial; ladies were convicted under an obsolete Act directed against the degraded of their sex; and for a period every utterance of the popular Press and of the popular meeting was as completely suppressed as if Ireland were Poland and the Administration of England a Russian autocracy; the representatives of Liberalism in Ireland were men like Mr. Forster and Lord Spencer, who have left more hateful memories in Ireland than any statesmen of the century. The last declaration of Mr. Gladstone was that he intended to renew the very worst clauses of the Coercion Act of 1882; and if our long delayed triumph had not turned the Liberal Government from office, Lord Spencer would at this hour be in Dublin Castle, coercion would be triumphant in Ireland, and the landlords, instead of making reasonable abatements demanded by the depression of agriculture and conceded by every landlord in England and Scotland, would be evicting wholesale, with the encouragement of Lord Spencer and the backing of police, soldiery, coercion magistrates, and filled gaols. The Liberals began by menacing the Established Church, and under the name of free schools made an insidious attempt to crush the religious education of the country, to establish a system of State tyranny and intolerance, and to fetter the right of conscience, which is as sacred in the selection of the school as in the free selection of one's Church. The cry of disestablishment has been dropped, the cry of free schools has been explained away, and the two last cries left to the Liberal party are the so-called reform of procedure and a demand to be independent of the Irish party. Reform of procedure means a new gag, and the application to all enemies of Radicalism in the House of Commons of the despotic methods and the mean machinery of the Birmingham caucus. The specious demand for a majority against the Irish party is an appeal for power to crush all anti-Radical members in Parliament—first, then, to propose to Ireland some scheme doomed to failure because of its unsuitability to the wants of the Irish people, and, finally, to force down a halting measure of self-government upon the Irish people by the same methods of wholesale imprisonment by which durability was sought for the impracticable Land Act of 1881. Under such circumstances, we feel bound to advise our countrymen to place no confidence in the Liberal or Radical party, and, so far as in them lies, to prevent the Government of the Empire falling into the hands of a party so perfidious, treacherous, and incompetent. In no case ought an Irish Nationalist to give a vote, in our opinion, to a member of the Liberal or Radical party, except in some few cases in which courageous fealty to the Irish cause in the last Parliament has given a guarrantee that the candidate will not belong to the servile and cowardly and unprincipled herd that would break every pledge and violate every principle in obedience to the call of the Whip and the mandate of the caucus. The executive of the National League will communicate the names of the candidates whom they think should be excepted from the terms of the manifesto. In every other instance we earnestly advise our countrymen to vote against the men who coerced Ireland, deluged Egypt with blood, menace religious liberty in the school, the freedom of speech in Parliament, and promise to the country generally a repetition of the crimes and follies of the last Liberal Administration.

T. P. O'Connor, President of the Irish National League of Great Britain.

Justin M'Carthy, Thomas Sexton, T. M. Healy, J. E. Redmond, James O'Kelly, J. G. Biggar, Executive.

INSECT PESTS OF INDIA.

The Secretary of State for India has forwarded to the Society of Arts an interesting communication from Miss Ormerod and correspondence which has taken place between Surgeon-General Edward Balfour and the India Office on the subjects of the insect pests of Indian crops and forests. Surgeon-General Balfour suggests that an official half-yearly report on injurious insects in India similar to the annual reports of Miss Ormerod in this country "on the insects injurious to food crops, forest trees, and fruits, and the prevention of insect ravages" should be made. Miss Ormerod, in her letter to Surgeon-General Balfour, points out the importance of acquiring serviceable information regarding the injurious crop insects of India, and adds:—"I think that the course you suggest would be the constant means of saving thousands of pounds yearly—occasionally (perhaps more than occasionally) of saving millions. I found this opinion of course, on consideration of the unremunerative outlay so often occurring on some of the great crops, notably (as coming specially under my notice) the loss by ravage of coffee-plant grubs. . . . The expense would be a mere nothing to Government, seeing that I, a private individual, have now for eight years, without the slightest assistance, carried on the work in England. . . . If, from the long experience which I have now had of gaining information on insect attacks and forming it into readable shape, you think any suggestions on my part would be of service, I should be most happy to give any attention in my power to the subject. But, meanwhile, I may most truly say that if the crop, or timber, or fruit growers of India were furnished with plain and comprehensive accounts of the history and habits of the common insect pests, accompanied by woodcut figures, so as to convey the appearance of the pests without wearisome description of details, that all this would be a national benefit, soon paying the outlay hundreds of times over." The whole of the correspondence has been published in the *Journal of the Society of Arts.*

FRENCH COLONIAL POLICY.

The Bureaux of the French Chamber met on Tuesday, Nov. 24, to nominate the Tongking Committee. Only four members out of thirty-three are in favour of the permanent occupation of Tongking. Of the remainder, twenty advocate early or immediate and nine gradual evacuation. The Reactionaries and the Radicals voted together, and the former, who in the last Chamber were excluded from every important committee, gained by this coalition their full proportion of ten seats, each Bureau, as a rule, electing two Radicals and one Reactionary. M. Brisson spoke in the first Bureau, urging that French honour and prestige were at stake, and holding out a hope that Tong-king would eventually, like Cochin-China, cost the mother-country nothing. Bishop Freppel, who, unlike the rest of his party, advocates colonial extension, as signifying the extension of Catholicism, dwelt on French honour and dignity, insisting that the whole country up to the Chinese frontier should be occupied. Baron Reille argued that French honour was already safeguarded, that no further sacrifices were called for, that the Sepoy mutiny in India showed the danger of relying on native troops, that these ought not to be more than double the number of Europeans, and that the English advance on Burmah was an additional reason for caution. M. Paul Bert advocated the abandonment of Annam and the retention of Tongking. M. Rochefort spoke in favour of immediate evacuation, and was elected on the Committee. Little was said of Madagascar; but M. Brisson explained that negotiations were going on. M. de la Porte declared emphatically that this was the last credit he should vote for on account of Madagascar.

The Cabinet, the Paris correspondent of the *Times* who telegraphs the foregoing, adds, is in a critical situation, for not only did M. Brisson deprecate evacuation, but M. Goblet declared that the Cabinet could not pursue a policy of dishonour. The Right, with the exception of Bishop Freppel and one or two others, will vote for evacuation, together with 115 or 120 Republicans. This would leave the Government in a minority of 50. Probably the Chamber will vote the credit, but on condition of its being employed in gradual evacuation, which the Cabinet are bound to refuse. This attitude of the Government is embarrassing for M. Clémenceau. He dislikes committing himself on this question, and, in his absence to-day, from indisposition, M. Granet argued that the matter was less important than was represented. The Clemenceau party will probably try to evade or "scamp" the debate; but such tactics are not likely to succeed.

The Tongking Committee on Wednesday, Nov. 25, elected M. Georges Périn chairman by twenty votes against eight for M. Lockroy, M. Pichon being chosen secretary.

THE DEATH OF KING ALPHONSO.

An extraordinary supplement of the Madrid *Official Gazette* was issued on Wednesday, Nov. 25, announcing the death of King Alphonso at El Pardo at a quarter to nine that morning, and adding that the President of the Council and other Ministers who were present informed Queen Christina, who becomes Regent according to the Constitution, that their Ministerial duties had terminated, and that they therefore respectfully tendered their resignation. The Queen has requested the Ministers to continue in office until she could attend to public affairs with more tranquillity of mind. The cause of the King's death is said to have been consumption accelerated by dysentery. He had been ailing for the past eighteen months. A few days ago he became worse, but not until Monday night was it realized that he was seriously ill. Then a series of fainting fits ensued. Queen Victoria was the first to telegraph her condolences to Queen Christina.

It is reported that Señor Zorilla has left London for Spain, and that the Republican revolution which has been so long planned will be attempted on his arrival. There is great excitement in political circles in Spain.

MR. MARRIOTT AND MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. Marriott notified recently that he had written to Mr. Chamberlain, putting point-black the question as to the authenticity of a letter couched in the following terms:—"Nettlefold and Co.—Dear Sir,—We must make hay while the sun shines. Are you prepared to sell your screws at 65 per cent. discount? If not we are, and we have £100,000 behind our back. At the same time we are prepared to come to liberal terms,—Yours truly, Joseph Chamberlain." At a meeting held in Brighton the other night in support of the Liberal candidates, the chairman read a letter from Mr. Chamberlain, who said:—

The facts of the case are as follow:—Some time ago Mr. Marriott, being then a lawyer professing Liberal opinions, made inquiries as to his chance of being appointed to the lucrative post of legal member of the Council of India. He was told plainly that any application from him would be unsuccessful. A few days after receiving this information he made a violent attack upon the Government of which I was a member, and selected me for special vituperation. A little later he published a pamphlet chiefly occupied with personal abuse of myself. I have never read this libel, but I am told that it contained the first sketch of the forged letter of which Mr. Marriott has since assumed the authenticity. Like some other false witnesses, he appears to consider that he is entitled to invent or to repeat slanders without the slightest shadow of proof, and to quot them ever afterwards as established facts if the persons libelled do not think it worth their while to contradict them. This, at any rate, is his excuse; but even this does not avail him, for the particular slander which is now in question has been publicly refuted many times by myself as well as by others who know the facts. By his own confession in the letter he has addressed to me, he has never attempted to verify the statement which he made, and which implicated the honour of one of the leaders of the party to which at the moment of publication he professed allegiance. According to his own account, he founded himself on the gossip of anonymous informants, and printed as an accurate and verbatim copy the letter which he now admits to represent his recollection of the substantial effect of an alleged conversation. I regret to say that I do not believe his statement. I do not believe that any respectable man in Birmingham told Mr. Marriott that such a letter existed or had ever been written. I am convinced that the letter is a pure fabrication of Mr. Marriott himself, who thus secured his object and created a temporary sensation by the exceptional grossness and licence of this attack on a public man whose position almost necessarily precludes reply.

Mr. Marriott has written as follows with reference to the strictures upon himself contained in Mr. Chamberlain's letter:—

The heinous charge I brought against Mr. Chamberlain, which causes him so much irritation, was that he had made his fortune by a monopoly, and I quoted a specimen of the letters that were sent out to establish this monopoly. Of the monopoly Mr. Chamberlain wisely takes no notice. Of the letters he says they are my invention. He must know this to be untrue. My informant is a solicitor of high standing in Birmingham, one whose name is as well known to Mr. Chamberlain as to myself, and at a proper time I shall be ready to make it public. Two such letters at least are now in existence—one in the keeping of an eminent banking firm and the other of a firm of manufacturers at Birmingham. I know that every statement I have made about Mr. Chamberlain is substantially correct, and that his *tu quoque* charge about an Indian appointment is absolutely untrue. I have instructed my solicitors—Messrs. Gedge, Kirby, and Millett, of Old Palace-yard, Westminster—to issue a writ against Mr. Chamberlain, to settle matters once and for all

The following telegram from Mr. R. B. Brett, Private Secretary to the Marques of Hartington when the latter was Secretary of State for India under Mr. Gladstone's Government, has been received at Brighton:—"You are quite correct in stating that, were I applied to, I should be unable to deny that Mr. Marriott was a candidate for the legal membership of the Indian Council. His candidature was noted and dated 12th August, 1881."

REFORM OF THE ADMIRALTY.

The *Standard* says it is in a position to state that the scheme of Admiralty reform is now fairly complete, though some matters of detail still remain to be elaborated. The plan adopted has more than one important feature, but that which will first strike attention consists in making the Accountant-General practically assistant to the Financial Secretary; the Accountant-General's Department being completely reconstructed. The change is intended to be one not merely in name, but such as shall really effect the purpose desired by Parliament and the taxpayer. A new office is to be created by the appointment of a Director of Dockyards, who will be attached to the Controller's Department. The post of Surveyor of Dockyards will be abolished. The new official will be constantly visiting and inspecting personally the several yards. In the next place, the Admiral Superintendent at each of the three great dockyards—Portsmouth, Chatham, and Devonport—will have a civil assistant, or general civil manager. All the civil departments will thus be brought under one head, a principle already observed in respect to the naval side of the yards. In connection with these changes provision will be made for a continuous audit, conducted by authorities independent of the dockyards. We shall now be able to learn the exact cost of a ship when built in the royal dockyards—a matter hitherto by no means assured. There is to be greater simplicity in the accounts, and a clear representation of the purpose to which every pound is applied. Greater responsibility is to be thrown upon all the heads of the civil establishments, checked by the new method of audit. The constructors in the Amiralty yards will be encouraged to study economy, since they will get the credit of it, of which there has been no assurance in the obscurity which has hitherto characterized the dockyard accounts. Another important element will be a large diminution in the circumlocutory references now going forward between the dockyards and the Admiralty. The extra cost of the new system will not be great. Mr. George Rendel having left the Board of Admiralty, and the post not being filled up, there is a saving of £2,000 per annum in that direction, which will be an acceptable counterbalance to the increased expenditure now coming on at Whitehall. In respect to the dockyards, there is every reason to believe that the stricter supervision will be productive of considerable saving more than enough to compensate for the additional salaries.

We understand (the *Daily News* says) that the appointment of Director of Dockyards has been offered to Professor Elgar, L.L.D., of Glasgow University. Hitherto it has been attempted to conduct the dual duties of dockyard management and ship-designing by the same official at the Admiralty. This appointment will enable the Director of Naval Construction to devote himself exclusively to the design of war-ships.

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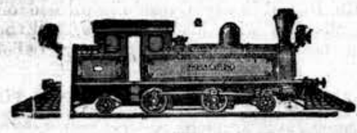

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GOLD MEDAL WHISKY
The Finest WHISKY Scotland Produces
THE FAMED
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SPECIAL BLEND — *extra old.*
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Of Wine Merchants in Punjaub, N.-W.P., and throughout India.
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Estimates furnished, and Contracts undertaken for laying lines complete, including the supply of Permanent Way Material and Rolling Stock.

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Take off the bit and noseband and buckle the cheeks of the bridle into the side holes of the Carrago, and the reins into the rings. The Carrago should be placed just above the mouth.

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A splendid Consignment of Hunting and Steeplechase Saddles, by WILKINSON and KIDD, and the best makers.

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"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD
GOLD MEDAL,
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CARLTON WHISKEY RICHd. MATHEWS & Co. TRADE MARK
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KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE, THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
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"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

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"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by DR. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found DR. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

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DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

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HORSES! HORSES! Arrival of the Second Batch of Arab Horses and Mares per s. s. "Java" from Bussorah.

Immediate attention of Racing Gentlemen and Horse-Breeders is earnestly requested to inspect the Second Fresh Batch of superior HIGH-CASTE ARAB HORSES, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Ponies and Galloways, &c., belonging to well known Dealer JUSSIM FEED.—No. 505, Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable, Bombay, 7th November, 1885.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co.

HAMILTON & Co.,
MANUFACTURING
JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS,
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VERY FASHIONABLE.

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Each model has been taken from nature, and the Diamonds, &c., which are cleverly arranged and artistically set, heighten, if anything, the wonderful beauty and quaintness of their form.

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"Bees," "Butterflies," "Dragon Flies,"
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In addition to the above, have a few choice Brilliant Diamond Necklaces, Stars, Crosses, Aigrettes, Bangles, &c., as well as similar Ornaments, in design, but set with Fine Pearls.

HAMILTON & CO. will be happy to forward Illustrations, with prices, or to make a selection from stock and forward for approval on application.

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IN the beautiful art of the Gold and Silversmith in India, Messrs. HAMILTON & Co. claim great superiority. The examples produced at their Works in Calcutta are designed and wrought by native artists and modellers of proved ability. The Show Rooms are the most extensive in India, and form one of the sights of Calcutta and, in their Branch Establishment, Rampart Row, Bombay, will be found an unrivalled collection of Jewellery and other objects made of the precious metals.

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1885.
CHRISTMAS!!
HAMILTON & CO.,
RAMPART ROW,
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THE LEADING HOUSE
For NOVELTIES for
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS,
BIRTHDAY, AND
COMPLIMENTARY PRESENTS.

HAMILTON & Co. have the honour to announce that their importations for the present season's Christmas trade are now opened and displayed in their Show Room. The great depression in every branch of manufacture which has of late obtained in London, Paris, and Vienna, has checked purchases in Europe and, in consequence, their London Partners have been able to buy for cash, at unprecedentedly low prices, a varied and extensive collection of elegant and useful articles, "objects de luxe," suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS and NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

☞ HAMILTON & Co. will be happy to forward, on application, their Special Illustrated List, for this Season, of Christmas Presents and New Year's Gifts.

HAMILTON & CO.,
IN ORDINARY TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
BOMBAY.
Nov. 27, 1885.

NOTICES.

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CONSISTING of first-class Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Galloways and Ponies, are now arriving by every Mail Steamer, and may be inspected at our Stables, 33 and 35, BELLASIS JUNCTION ROAD, near Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s Establishment, Byculla.

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THE DOG'S-HEAD BOTTLING.

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(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

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WRIGHT'S
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TABLETS 6d & 1/-
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PRESCRIBED BY THE ENTIRE MEDICAL [illegible]
FOR THE CURE OF SKIN DISEASES
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Established Edinburgh 1825.
Established India 1846.

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